



The

THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST

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28 Essex Street, Strand, London, W.C.2

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OL. CXXXVI

DECEMBER 6, 1941

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NEPTAL

NEPTAL possesses the valuable diuretic properties of mercury in a highly effective form and is now available in tablets for oral use.

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Boxes of 6 x 1 c.c. ampoules
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The NEW ERA TREATMENT CO. LTD.

DEPT. R

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Announcing
a change in the flavour of
T.C.P.
TOOTH PASTE

The T.C.P. Tooth Paste now being despatched from our Works has a new flavour. This change, brought about by wartime restrictions, is designed to overcome certain supply difficulties, and to enable production to be maintained. Great care has been taken to select a new flavour that would be acceptable to regular users of T.C.P. Tooth Paste—some users, in fact, consider it to be an improvement. *The essential properties of the preparation remain unchanged.*

We would welcome the co-operation of our friends in passing on this information to customers who purchase T.C.P. Tooth Paste regularly.



BRITISH ALKALOIDS LIMITED
Dashwood House, London, E.C.2

Additional Bonus Parcels

of

CROOKES' HALIBUT OIL

Our Bonus Parcels Scheme has been a general success and we are now able to announce an extension to it. For the benefit of those chemists who prefer to sell halibut oil in capsules we are issuing two new parcels, E and F, which will be made up of *capsules only*. Details of the two new parcels and the original four, together with the conditions for their purchase, are given below and in the accompanying panel.

1. *Bonus in kind will only be allowed on SIX standard parcels of Halibut Oil (drops and capsules), details of which are shown here. It will be possible to include two or more of the standard parcels in any one order.*

2. *Every order for these bonus parcels must be accompanied by CASH.*

3. *Orders for quantities or combinations other than those stated, and orders received without cash, will be executed without bonus in kind.*

4. *Bonus in kind will not be allowed on other halibut oil products (Hyalocalcyne, Halidexol, Halibut Ointment).*

Crookes



CROOKES' HALIBUT OIL
Standard Bonus Parcels
 (Drops and Capsules)

PARCEL A = 3 DOZEN	Bonus	Sell	£ s. d.
24 x 5 c.c. Drops	2	2/-	2 8 0
12 x 25 Capsules	1	2/6	1 10 0
			3 18 0
Less 25%			19 6
" 10%			2 18 6
			5 10
*Amount of cash with order			*£2 12 8
PARCEL B = 3 DOZEN			
18 x 5 c.c. Drops	2	2/-	1 16 0
18 x 25 Capsules	1	2/6	2 5 0
			4 1 0
Less 25%			1 0 3
" 10%			3 0 9
			6 1 1
*Amount of cash with order			*£2 14 8
PARCEL C = 6 DOZEN			
36 x 5 c.c. Drops	6	2/-	3 12 0
36 x 25 Capsules	6	2/6	4 10 0
			8 2 0
Less 25%			2 0 6
" 10%			6 1 6
			12 2
*Amount of cash with order			*£5 9 4
PARCEL D = 6 DOZEN			
30 x 5 c.c. Drops	5	2/-	3 0 0
6 x 15 c.c. "	1	5/-	1 10 0
30 x 25 Capsules	5	2/6	3 15 0
6 x 100 "	1	8/6	2 11 0
			10 16 0
Less 25%			2 14 0
" 10%			8 2 0
			16 2
*Amount of cash with order			*£7 5 10
PARCEL E = 3 DOZEN			
36 x 25 Capsules	3	2/6	4 10 0
Less 25%			1 2 6
			3 7 6
Less 10%			6 9
*Amount of cash with order			*£3 0 9
PARCEL F = 3 DOZEN			
36 x 100 Capsules	3	8/6	15 6 0
Less 25%			3 16 6
			11 9 6
Less 10%			1 2 11
*Amount of cash with order			*£10 6 7

THE CROOKES LABORATORIES (British Colloids Ltd.) LONDON, N.W.10

Telephone: Willesden 6313 (5 lines)

Telegrams: Collosols, Harles, London

Wintery Weather sends up demand for these doggy Dry-Cleaning Preparations

In winter, most people put off the job of 'washing the dog' for fear he may catch cold. But cleaned he must be—dirty weather makes it more necessary than ever, especially for white or parti-coloured breeds. Hence there's a brisk

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CHALK BLOCK. In cartons, 6d. For white dogs and parti-coloured breeds. Made from exceptionally fine-textured chalk; soft, easy to apply, does not crumble. Keeps the coat brilliantly white.

'CLEANSFUR.' In packets, 6d. An antiseptic powder of extreme fineness. When brushed in, 'cleansfur' penetrates the densest coat; leaves it sweet and clean; brings up the lovely natural bloom.

'DESTROY.' In drums, 6d. The most powerful insecticide made to-day. Perfectly safe when used on animals and ideal for ridding dogs of fleas or other pests.

BOB MARTIN LTD. SOUTHPORT

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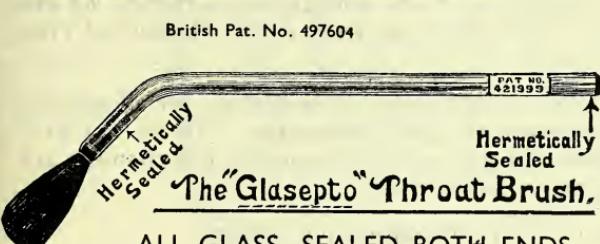
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ESTABLISHED 1891

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● Your local Council will gladly collect all you can save. If you experience any delays in collection write to the Editor, The Chemist & Druggist, The Pitman Press, Bath.

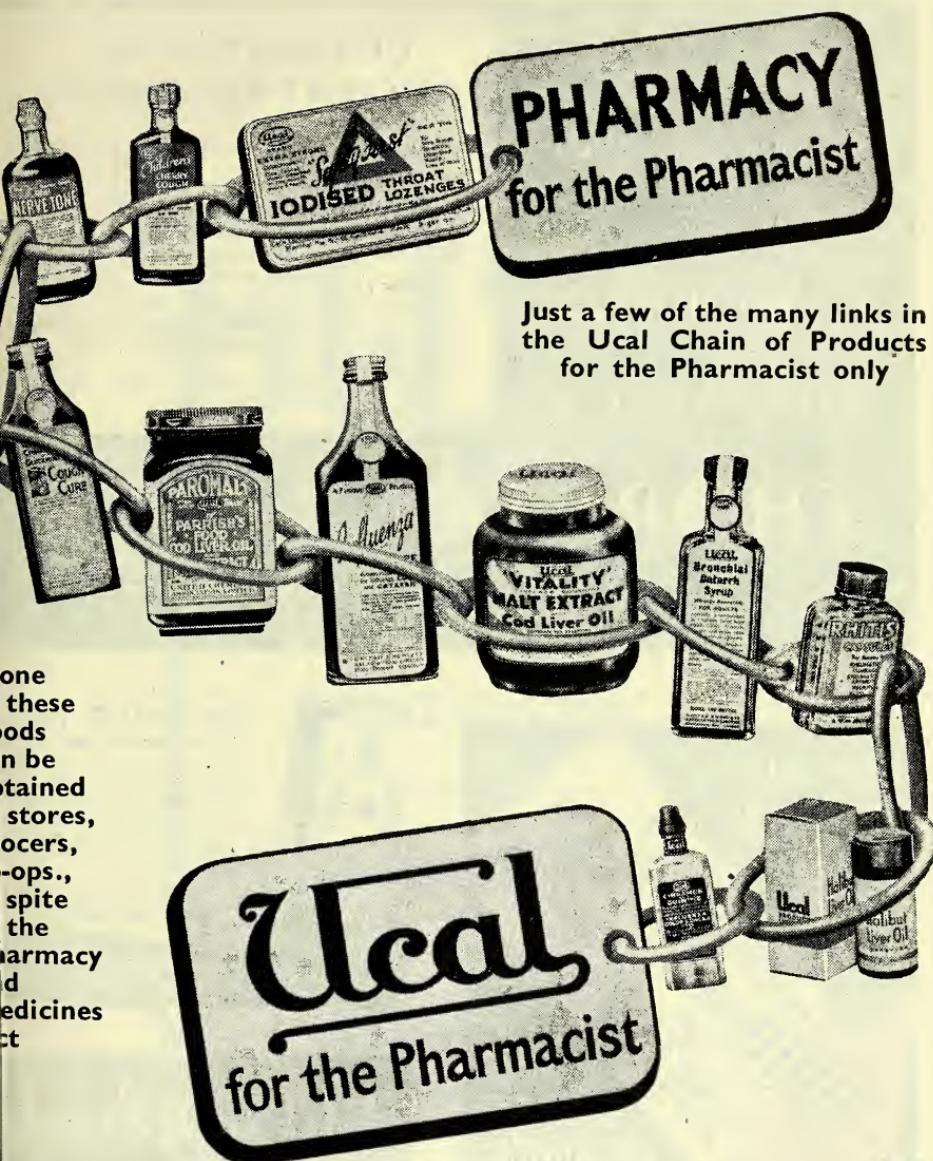
WANTED **Mercolized Wax Jars and Caps**

In order to conserve supplies for Home and Export purposes, we ask the help of the trade in securing the return of empty Mercolized Wax Jars and Caps.

From this date we will pay 1/- per dozen, plus postage, for all genuine Mercolized Wax jars received complete with caps. We are not proposing ourselves to make any payment to the public, but chemists are of course at liberty to do so if they wish.

We shall be very grateful for *your* help in this matter.

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This sixteenth century Chinese *Materia Medica*, comprising 52 volumes, was compiled by Li Shi-Chen from the many previous

versions of Pen T'Sao which had appeared, the original being attributed to the legendary Shen Nung (2838-2698 B.C.).



Li Shi-Chen—from an old print in "The History of Chinese Medicines."

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THESE HONES ARE MADE IN GLASS
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New handy-shape tablet

Inclusive of **6½d** Purchase Tax

National economy requires that all toilet soaps shall be of one standard weight, and ultimately all unwrapped. To meet these conditions, a new handy-shape Peerless Erasmic tablet has therefore been devised, and will sell at 6½d per tablet inclusive of Purchase Tax. This new handsome tablet will be found to pack, display and travel very well.



★ The new display box showing the new tablets, half wrapped and half unwrapped.

**New Handy-Shape
New Price
Same Quality**

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NATIONAL SERVICE—The returning of
fibrelike outers and wood boxes is an essential war duty
and we ask for the loyal co-operation of all concerned.

★ NO MORE **LONG-HEAD** TOOTHBRUSHES
(*for the duration*)
BUT **SHORT-HEAD** ONES INSTEAD

★ In order to make the best use of available supplies of bristle and plastic raw materials, we have found it necessary to discontinue the manufacture of long-head toothbrushes. Supplies of short-head patterns will be produced in as large a volume as materials permit. Because of this and other wartime factors we regret we are unable to give the service our customers would normally be entitled to expect.

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Regd. Trade Mark

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Better safe than sorry



Stocks are not too plentiful and will get less so. Order what you will need **NOW** and save disappointing your Customers.

Attractive moulded torch-cases in many colours. Takes standard 2-cell No. 8. Fitted patented "SLOTTED MASK" giving ample light but diffuses and masks bulb, thus avoiding strong dazzling beam. 10/6 doz.

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British Made mini cycle Lamp with rear lamp connection & a special "Dimmed Light" comprising a 2-cell bulb. Also IDEAL FOR A.R.P. LAMP. 30/- doz.

FLASH-LAMP BULBS

1.5v. 11 mm. 0.20 amp. 12/- per 100.

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All these bulbs are spot clear and tested in our warehouse before dispatch and bear label on box to that effect. All other types of bulbs and torch-cases in stock.

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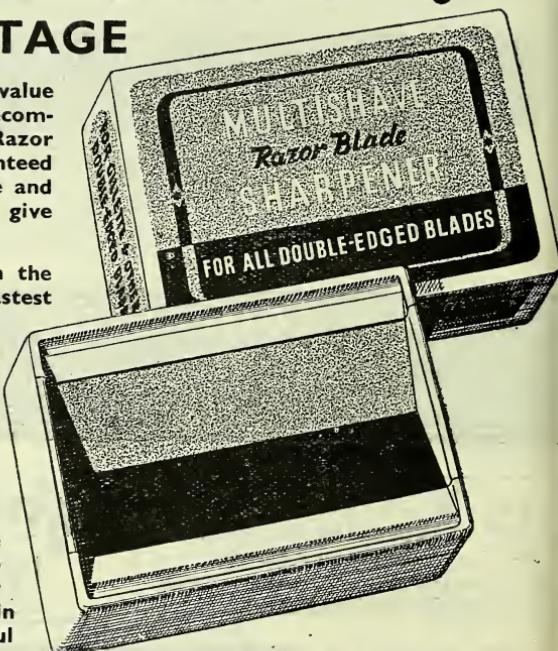
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The sharpening agent used in the Multishave is the finest, fastest cutting abrasive known.

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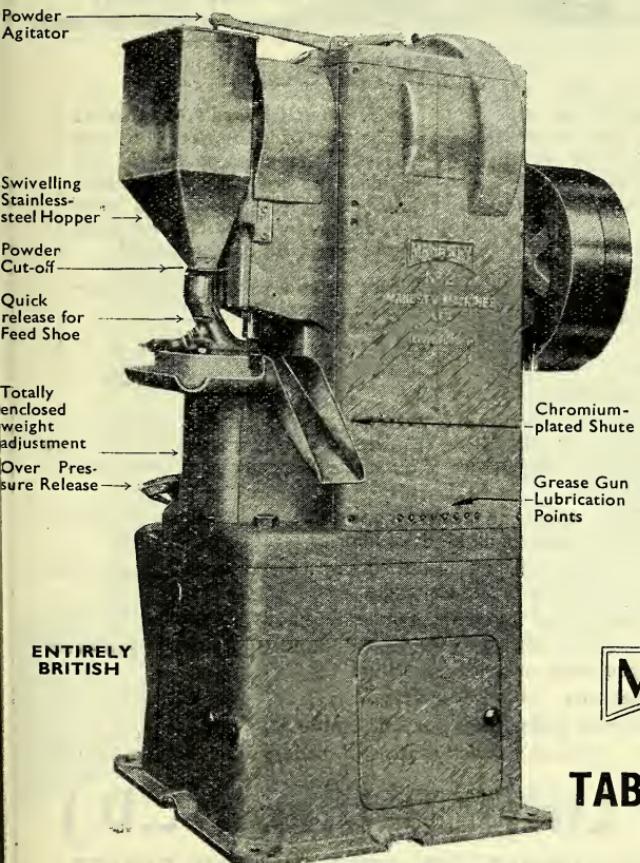
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The new Manesty No. 2 Tablet Machine is the outcome of over thirty years' experience and is the last word in design and efficiency. The motor-driven Model with the motor housed in the enclosed base, is a self-contained unit of unique design and is simplicity itself. Dust and dirt which might in any way contaminate the tablets are entirely eliminated.

- All working parts, such as cams, gears, weight-adjusting nuts and excess pressure release, etc., are totally enclosed and protected from dust, and thus comply with all Factory Act regulations.
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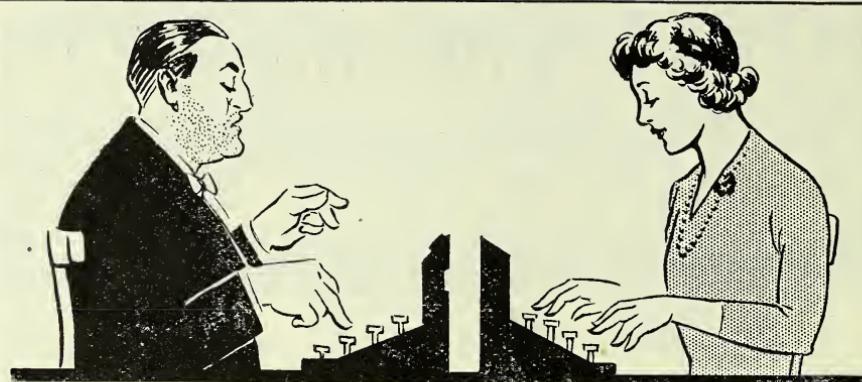
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Hurry up and look round! I am desperate.

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RICOMAN LIMITED

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"JOYSHAVE" is a reliable, good and honest hone with an excellent sharpening "bite" and not "a something" made of all kinds of inferior scraps.

"JOYSHAVE" is a hone which will give excellent service and satisfaction to your customers, and is an article you will be proud to handle.

"JOYSHAVE" is a quick seller and is retailed everywhere at 3s. 3d. each.

"JOYSHAVE" brings a profit of 67½ per cent. on the purchasing price if you order single dozens, and more if you order one gross at a time.

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Sole Distributors—

Terms: Strictly cash with order. Immediate deliveries.

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NEW TINS
with airtight bands give
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Price 2/2 per tin. Wholesale 18/- per doz.
including Tax (Packed in half-doz.) Plus 3/- per doz. Tax

POTTER'S SMOKING MIXTURE

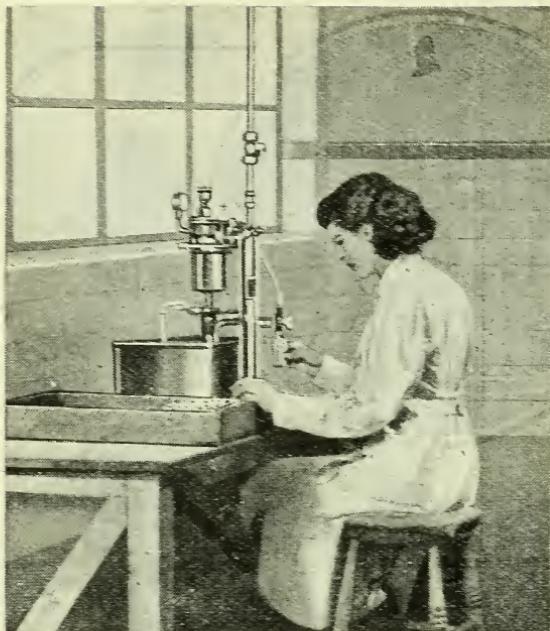
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NEWS OF THE WEEK

Export Licences for Far East.—The Board of Trade has made the Export of Goods (Control) (No. 42) Order, which came into force on December 3. Under the terms of this Order export licences will be required, as from that date, for all goods exported to the following destinations: British North Borneo, British Solomon Islands Protectorate, Cook Islands, Fiji, French Settlements in Oceania, Gilbert and Ellice Islands Colony, Hong Kong, Mandated Territory of New Guinea, Nauru, Netherlands East Indies, New Caledonia, New Hebrides (French and British), Norfolk Island, Papua, Philippine Islands, Portuguese Timor, Sarawak, Thailand, Tonga, Western Samoa. The Order, which is published as S.R. & O., 1941, No. 1932, price 1d., will be on sale at H.M. Stationery Office shortly.

Christmas and New Year Holidays.—In view of the urgent need for maintaining maximum war production, the Government calls on all managements and workers engaged on war work to continue production during the coming Christmas and New

Year season with not more than one day's break: either Christmas Day or New Year's day. In the case of other establishments and services, and in particular retail shops, it is not desired that there should be any departure from the arrangements which are customary at this time of year, except to the extent that may be necessary for meeting the requirements of those continuing at work. The Treasury announces that the bank holidays appointed for Christmas Day in Scotland and Boxing Day in England and Wales and Northern Ireland will be cancelled, and that a defence regulation to this effect is in preparation.

Foods Sold by Licence.—The Minister of Food has made an Order extending the lists of foods, contained in the Schedule to the Food Control Committees (Local Distribution) Order, 1939, which can only be sold by retailers who are licensed for that purpose. The new Order, the Food (Restrictions on Dealings) Order, comes into force on December 29, and the Schedule includes biscuits, rusks and crispbreads, cereal breakfast

foods, chocolate and sugar confectionery, coffee essence (including coffee and chicory essence), honey, dried milk, syrup and treacle, etc. Under the latter Order it will also be necessary for all persons trading otherwise than by retail in the following goods to hold licences: Biscuits, rusks and crispbreads, cereal breakfast foods, coffee essences (including coffee and chicory essence), cornflour, blancmange powder and custard powder, egg products, milk powder, syrup and treacle. Applications for the latter licences must be made to the Ministry of Food before December 7.

Purchase Tax.—The following decisions regarding the liability to tax of certain articles are published as supplementary to those already given in Notice No. 78. Class 1.—The item "finger stalls of the kinds sold for the protection of injured fingers" in the list of surgical goods set out on page 5 of Notice No. 78 refers only to stalls which are of a type designed solely to protect wounded or infected fingers; it does not cover other kinds of finger stalls, e.g. those used for the general protection of fingers against stains, abrasions, etc., which are chargeable with tax at the rate of 33½ per cent. All types of rubber finger stalls which roll or pull on the finger (including the kinds known as finger cots, skin cots, and film cots) are regarded as chargeable.

Ethical Pharmaceuticals Association.—The sixth annual meeting of the Ethical Pharmaceuticals Association was held in London, on November 11, Mr. W. Beckley presiding. Following the adoption of the audited accounts the chairman gave his report. He referred to the prevailing conditions which had necessitated some curtailment in members' collective activities, but pointed out that at the same time there had been a greater call on the Association's services to deal with individual problems arising out of the operation of the many official regulations and controls, and he emphasised the importance of the Association as a medium for the collective approach to post-war problems. The report was adopted unanimously and the following officers were elected: *Chairman*, Mr. W. Beckley; *Vice-chairman*, Mr. H. R. Napp; *Treasurer and Secretary*, Mr. F. G. W. Paige; *Executive Committee*, Messrs. J. Angus (Bengué & Co., Ltd.), G. L. Cooper (Coates & Cooper, Ltd.), R. F. Edkins (Organon Laboratories, Ltd.), A. C. Henry (Bayer Products, Ltd.), and C. W. S. Taylor (Ciba, Ltd.); *Auditors*, Messrs.

F. C. Anscombe (British Organotherapy Co., Ltd.), and T. Armstrong (Eli Lilly & Co., Ltd.).

Western Pharmacists' Association (of London).—A meeting will be held at 50 Old Bond Street, W.1, on December 11 at 2 p.m., when the speaker will be Mr. H. N. Linstead, O.B.E. (secretary, Pharmaceutical Society).

War-time Troubles Discussed.—Mr. H. C. Shaw (a member of the Society's Council) addressed the North Staffs Branch, on November 13, on "War-time Troubles." Topics mentioned and afterwards discussed included women in pharmacy, military service, the Pharmacy and Medicines Act, and the Location of Retail Businesses Order. A vote of thanks was proposed by Mr. E. Corner.

Brighton Association Officers.—At the annual meeting of the above association, held recently, the following office-bearers were re-elected: *President*, Mr. Cecil V. Brumwell; *Treasurer*, Mr. H. R. Gwatkin; and *Secretary*, Mr. Archibald Wilson; *Librarian*, Mr. W. H. B. Mackie; *N.P.U. Branch Secretary*, Mr. H. F. Foster. The members of the Association were addressed by Mr. R. H. Kemp (organisation officer, National Pharmaceutical Union) on "Meeting our Problems by Organised Efforts."

Strychnine for Killing Seals.—The Home Office wishes to draw attention to the Poisons (Amendment) Rules, which were made by the Secretary of State (*C. & D.*, November 1, p. 128), and came into operation forthwith as provisional rules in England and statutory rules in Scotland. The Rules were made following representations regarding the depredations of seals in salmon fisheries, and allow the use of strychnine for poisoning seals in Scotland. It is not contemplated that there will be any necessity to make similar use of these provisions in England and Wales. The rules add to the sales exempted from the prohibition on the sale of strychnine contained in Rule 15 of the Poisons Rules, 1935, and in the Poisons (Amendment) (No. 2) Rules, 1940, sales to a person who is able to produce a written authority in the prescribed form, issued within the preceding three months by a person duly authorised by the Secretary of State, authorising the purchase of strychnine for the purpose of killing seals. The quantity sold may not exceed the quantity, being not more than 4 ounces, specified in the authority, and Part I of the authority must be retained by the seller. A person to whom strychnine is sold for the purpose of killing seals may not use it for any other

purpose, and must take proper precautions or preventing access to it by other animals.

N.P.U. Secretary Speaks Up for Chemists.—An article on "Quota Brokers" in the weekly newspaper "Cavalcade" on November 29 evoked a rejoinder from Mr. G. A. Mallinson (secretary, National Pharmaceutical Union) in the following week's issue. The article included the statement: "The potential result is that 15,000 chemists and 40,000 hairdressers can make in their economical and haphazard way 27,000,000 worth of cosmetics yearly, while reputable manufacturers must sit idly with their goodwill disappearing and their productive capacity only partially employed." In his letter Mr. Mallinson pointed out that the chemist's £500 limit includes medicinal preparations also, hence he cannot make £500 worth of toilet preparations without involving himself under the purchase-tax requirements. Moreover, chemists made toilet preparations originally, and are often employed by manufacturers to supervise production.

Inquests.—At Southampton, on November 24, the inquiry was resumed into the circumstances attending the death of Ida Vithers, which was stated to be due to an overdose of phenobarbitone. Evidence was given by Mr. N. F. Mobbs, M.P.S., manager of Boots, Ltd., Woolston, to the effect that he supplied, on September 16, a box of sixteen phenobarbitone tablets, each of one and a half grains, and the bottle of mixture produced. Any chemist, he stated, could have supplied the tablets or the mixture in production of a doctor's prescription. A medical practitioner said that about ten days before her death he gave deceased twelve half-grain phenobarbitone tablets and warned her to take them as seldom as possible. An open verdict was recorded as there was no evidence to show that deceased had taken the tablets with the intention of shortening her life.—At Cork, recently, an inquest was held on the body of a four-year-old child, John Corcoran. The child's mother had died just previously, and at the inquest on her body the verdict that death was due to phosphorus poisoning was returned. Evidence was given by Mr. W. G. Whittaker, Ph.C., of the sale of a quantity of Harrison's rat poison. He stated that he had not entered the sale in the Poisons Register as it was not necessary. The packet was labelled "poison" and gave the name and address of the vendor. A solicitor on behalf of Mr. Whittaker pointed out that every condition demanded by the law had

been fulfilled by his client, and the coroner agreed that not the smallest liability attached to Mr. Whittaker. A verdict in accordance with medical evidence was returned.—An inquest was held at Longton, Staffs, recently, on John Hughes, aged five. It appeared that the child's mother gave it a chocolate laxative tablet, and Dr. E. C. Myott, pathologist, who made a post-mortem examination, said that death was due to collapse with dehydration, following diarrhoea and vomiting, after taking the laxative tablet, which contained phenolphthalein. He said that, in his opinion, these tablets were unsuitable for children. A verdict of "Death by misadventure" was returned.

Eire Duty Suspended.—Under an Order which became operative on November 27 the Eire Government has suspended, until June 30, 1942, the duty of 40 per cent. *ad valorem* on elastic stockings, socks, and bands of a kind used for surgical purposes.

Commissioned Pharmacists.—Two more pharmacists have received commissions in the Eire army as Compounders for Command Areas. They are Mr. Jeremiah Slattery, Ph.C., 35 The Mall, Tralee, and Mr. William Creaven, Ph.C., Ennistymon, co. Clare. Lieut. Slattery, who qualified in June, has been posted to St. Brice's Hospital, Dublin.

Week-end Retreat in Dublin.—A well-attended week-end retreat under the auspices of the pharmacy branch of the St. Joseph's Young Priests' Society was held at Milltown Park, Dublin, from Saturday evening, November 22, to Monday, November 24. In addition to pharmacists, representatives of the manufacturing and wholesale trades were amongst those present. The exercises of the Retreat were conducted by the Rev. S. MacLoughlin, S.J., and the retreatants were received by the Rev. Fr. Mulcahy, S.J.

Eire Export Restrictions.—Extra restrictions in the export of goods from Eire to Great Britain have evidently been introduced, writes a correspondent, to prevent private individuals from sending presents to their friends in England at Christmas in view of the shortage of many items in Ireland. The following articles cannot be exported: Medicines, medical preparations, chemicals, drugs, perfumery, dyes and colours, surgical dressings, binoculars, cotton wool and wadding, and articles made therefrom, catgut (including substitutes), and surgical, medical and dental instruments and appliances.

TOPICAL REFLECTIONS

Trade Policy Discussion

So long as you can secure contributions like those on pp. 268-69 of your last week's issue, so long will it be clear that there is plenty of life in pharmacy. The discussion on a trading policy launched by Mr. S. H. Blore's prize essay (*C. & D.*, November 15, p. 204) has already yielded expressions of opinion that I hope all your readers have duly studied. My space permits of only a few observations on these pointed and stimulating letters. The first sentence of the letter sent by Mr. H. Smith, of Bradford, lays down the proposition that the policy of the essay is "sound for the individual, but bad for the whole." Though this may be regarded as somewhat of a totalitarian view, I am not prepared to dismiss it summarily. It raises the old problem of the relation between the one and the many. With the greatest respect for Socrates, I have never been able to accept without reservation his dictum, as it has come down to us in Plato's Republic, that when the state as a whole is prospering its individual members will also be prospering. The question is far too large to be discussed adequately on this occasion. But the point I should like to make is that the corporate pharmacy we are looking forward to must be built up by constituent members who live and have their being far enough from the dark shadow of the bankruptcy court. Mr. Smith goes on to express the view that counter prescribing does not conduce to "the betterment of total conditions," his sole objection to it being, apparently, that it is "not approved in the medical world." Suppose we call it, for a change, counter advice. Half the battle, as every pharmacist of experience at the counter realises, is knowing where to draw the line. Another Bradford pharmacist, Mr. A. D. Boyd, puts this matter concisely: "If the public are convinced . . . that a bottle prescribed at the counter is not a 'Cure All,' but specially dispensed to suit their individual case—they'll come."

National and Local Proprietaries

In the course of a thoughtful letter Mr. R. MacDonald Murray suggests the development of local specialities, with collective advertising to back them. The utility of this policy seems to me to be definitely limited in view of the modern habit of shopping in more than one town. It used to be, and may still be for anything I know to the

contrary, customary for the chemists of a area to stock any proprietary article made by one of their number and in sufficient general demand, to justify being kept in stock; and Mr. Murray's suggestion would seem to advocate an extension of this practice. Existing local specialities would presumably remain on sale. The view that large-scale manufacturers of proprietary medicines seek "to eliminate educated control from the distribution of medicine" is, in my view, at variance with the fact of the situation; nor do I agree with Mr. Melling's pessimistic statement that the pharmacist is "the unwilling tool of the patent-medicine racket." The attitude of the aforesaid manufacturers, as far as I can judge, shades off from full realisation of the value to them of the chemist's qualification to a state of indifference on the point. I should not be beyond the ability of qualified retailers, through their organisations, to convince manufacturers that they mean business.

Antiseptics

Dr. F. Prescott's valuable summary of present-day scientific opinion on antiseptics (pp. 278-79) has an obvious application to the practice of pharmacy: for we cannot know the nature and properties of these powerful substances too thoroughly. One of the first points to be grasped is the difference between the action of an antiseptic *in vitro* and that of the same substance *in vivo*. A second point is the effect of dilution, and a third point is the length of time required for the desired effect. Much uncertainty in rendering first aid in pharmacies will be avoided if students master what the author of this summary has lucidly presented. An article of equal scope would have been impossible fifty years ago. A good instance is the contrast between knowledge of the action of salts of mercury then and the present knowledge of them as set forth by Dr. Prescott. In 1891, so far as I remember, we had the choice of mercuric chloride, sal alembroth, and the double cyanide of mercury and zinc as antiseptics. (Incidentally, there was then on sale an ointment of the chloride as strong as 3 grains to the ounce.) It now appears that the slowness of action of mercuric chloride and its power of combining with proteins in the body are drawbacks, and that the new organic compounds of mercury are preferable.

Xrayser

LEGAL REPORTS

Ration Cards Offence.—At Edinburgh Sheriff Court, on November 28, Findlays (Proprietaries), Ltd., chemists, 6a St. Patrick Street, Edinburgh, pleaded guilty through their manager to a charge brought under the Prices of Goods Act, whereby they refused offers to buy quantities of certain goods which they then had in stock. There were six instances of such refusals, concerning alum powder, baby powder and dental powder. The Depute Fiscal, Mr. A. Macleod, said that the offences were that the company, although it had the goods asked for, declined to sell. There was no objection to registered customers being supplied in reference to casual customers, but the system devised in this case provided for any cash customer having to register and receiving a card on payment of 3d. for the card. That, said the Fiscal, appeared to be just system for increasing the price of goods which were regulated under the Order. The cost of these cards, which the company gave as a reason for charging 3d., was very much less—a fraction of a penny. The manager said that each customer was entitled to twelve cards, one for each month, and only the initial charge of 3d. was made. The only goods which the system referred to were those now limited in supply to 25 per cent. A fine of £1 was imposed.

Trade Mark Registrations Refused.—The Controller of Patents and Trade Marks (Mr. E. A. Cleary, B.L.), at Dublin, on November 25, refused an application by Mr. A. B. Tomkins, patent agent, on behalf of British Colloids, Ltd., The Crookes Laboratories, Gorst Road, Park Royal, London, N.W.10, to have the words "Crookes' Lacto-calamine" registered as trade mark. Giving his decision the controller said the application was to have the words entered in Part B of the Register. He could not avoid coming to the view that the applicants contemplated that at some time in the future they would at least endeavour to get a Part A registration for this mark. He also could not avoid coming to the conclusion that this attempt to get Part B registration was an attempt to anticipate the subsequent Part A registration in an effort to give the applicants a full monopoly until such time as they could get Part A. They wanted to put themselves in a position to prevent anyone else from using the words "Lacto-calamine," even though they would not have the full rights of a Part A registration. "Lacto-calamine,"

the controller went on, was admitted to be a descriptive word and had a direct reference to the quality of the goods, and seemed to be the only word that could describe the goods.—At Dublin, on November 28, the Controller of Industrial and Commercial Property (Mr. E. A. Cleary, B.L.) refused the application of John Joseph Foley, M.P.S.I., 136 O'Connell Street, Limerick, for the registration of a trade mark consisting of the words "Nanny's Paste," describing a form of corn cure. It was stated that the applicant was formerly a manager of McMahon, Day & Co. The applicant purchased the premises and goodwill, and subsequently undertook the manufacture of the corn cure, as he claimed he was entitled to do under the terms of the assignment. In refusing the application, the controller said that, while there were certain equities in Mr. Foley's favour, he thought that there was a dispute of a more important nature than that concerning a trade mark, and until more light was thrown on it he could not take any action.

COMPANY NEWS

SUNSHINE BLEACH (ABERDEEN), LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £200. Objects: To carry on business as manufacturers, bleachers and bottlers of ammonia, etc. John A. Strange, 266 Chirnside Road, John Strange, jun., 31 Glenkorso Street, Glasgow, and Henry Strange, 281 King Street, Aberdeen, directors. R.O.: Arch 16, Wellington Road, Aberdeen.

S. E. CHADWICK & CO., LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £10,000. Objects: To carry on business as wholesale, retail and manufacturing chemists, manufacturers of and dealers in spices, essences, flavourings, etc. Albert E. Fowler, Red House, Jesmond Park, East, and Samuel E. Chadwick, M.P.S., 16 Garthfield Crescent, Sisterhope, Newcastle-on-Tyne, directors. R.O.: 114 Stamfordham Road, Westerhope, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

GENATOSAN, LTD.—Trading profit for year ended June 30, 1941, amounted to £131,377, against £135,208 in the previous year. Net profit was £25,089 against £28,884. A dividend of 15 per cent. has been declared, making 25 per cent. for the year (same as last year). Charges included £9,458 (against £3,868) for depreciation and £86,153 (against £97,318) for taxation. £14,636 is brought forward (against £10,007 brought in).

PHARMACY'S PROBLEMS

MR. G. R. KNOX MAWER (a member of the council of the Pharmaceutical Society) gave an address on "Present and Future Pharmaceutical Problems" to the Liverpool Chemists' Association and Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society on November 26, Mr. W. E. Humphreys presiding.

Mr. Knox Mawer declared that what the Council had achieved in the negotiations over the Pharmacy and Medicines Act, 1941, for the chemist in business, must be regarded, not against the background of the provisions in force before the Act was passed, but against what would have been the position if its place had been taken by a short bill providing (a) that co-operative societies could sell drugs in grocers' shops without restriction, and (b) that the stamp duties could be repealed without any sort of compensation. The disagreement between the Society and the N.P.U. appeared worse than it was. There had been, still was, and would continue to be, a large measure of co-operation between the two bodies.

Personnel in Pharmacies

On the staffing of pharmacies, Mr. Knox Mawer said that if a girl served regular articles of pupilage, there was the prospect of her being retained in pharmacy, probably for the duration of war, but if a girl handled drugs and had other duties, she might not be allowed to remain in pharmacy for another six months. Then it would be wise to try to engage girls of sixteen from secondary schools and to train them.

He was not certain that pharmacists gained anything by being registered to manufacture their own cosmetics. He was certain it was better to carry on as previously and, if necessary, buy packed goods from the wholesalers. Now was the time for pharmacists to concentrate on dispensing; big competitors were not concentrating on cosmetics, but on dispensing. Dispensing was the basis upon which to build post-war businesses. As to the wartime formulary, it was possible the Government had at the back of its mind the idea that, before the war was over, all dispensing would have to be done by pharmacists.

Post-war Pharmacy

The report of the committee of inquiry into post-war conditions would come before the Society's Council next month. In his opinion, it was the finest report that had

ever been published by any pharmaceutical organisation in the Empire. If it was possible to build a new world when the war was over, then the foundation of it would be found in this report, which would be released to the branches early in the new year. If the pharmacist carried out the policy laid down, he would have nothing to fear. What he would like to see was strong employee organisation, limited pharmacists, and guided by a wise code of ethics.

Discussion

MR. LOMAX referred to possibilities of friction between the N.P.U. and the Pharmaceutical Society and said there was a need for two organisations. Cosmetic could be bought at the canteens in work and factories and in munition works. What the sources of supplies were he did not know. If that was the spirit of the new legislation, where did pharmacists stand?

MR. W. E. HUMPHREYS said there seemed to be a feeling all over the country that there was a cleavage between the Society and the N.P.U. He did not think there was, but felt pharmacists would like to be represented by one body.

MR. G. L. CHUBB declared it to be absolutely essential to have independent organisations to watch the pharmacists' interests.

MR. L. MORETON PARRY said he would be sorry to see the Council nominated by the Government instead of by the chemist of the country, but that might happen "within a reasonable time." The majority vote would be held unquestionably by a Government department.

Kindly accept our thanks to the *C. & D.* for the letter giving formulas for dental impression wax. We much appreciate your prompt attention.—H. C. W. (S. LTD.).

We have your letter of the 16th inst. regarding the constituents of several products, and are very greatly obliged to the *C. & D.* for the trouble you have taken in furnishing us with these valuable details.—THE D. P. CO., LTD.

Our diminutive friend, the new edition of the *C. & D.*, has lost nothing by its reduction in size, it is more readily stored, just the thing for the pocket, and is as ever crammed with matters of pharmaceutical interest, in a style no other paper approaches. With compliments.—A. & V., WORCESTER.

MR. LINSTEAD VISITS BIRMINGHAM

At a meeting of the Birmingham Pharmaceutical Association and Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society, held on November 9, the president (Mr. H. Walsh) occupied the chair, and the speaker was Mr. H. N. Linstead (registrar of the Pharmaceutical Society) on "The 1941 Act and What Does."

Chairman on the Association's Resolutions

The chairman opened the meeting by giving a detailed account of recent developments in pharmaceutical politics, culminating in the passing of the 1941 Act, and elaborated the views, held by many members in the area, that had resulted in the following resolutions being sent to the Society's Council:—"That this meeting of the Birmingham Pharmaceutical Association views with grave concern the provisions of the Pharmacy and Medicines Act, 1941, and deeply deplores the conduct of affairs by the Council which led to the passing of the Act as at present. It is also the opinion that legislation of so controversial a nature should not have been brought at a time of grave national emergency and anticipates that a movement for amendment or complete rescission will be called for throughout the craft," and "That the Pharmaceutical Council, as at present constituted, is no longer representative of pharmacy as a whole, and that a reorganised institution should be constituted upon a territorial basis." Mr. Walsh thought an complete understanding of the implications of the new Act had been responsible for much of the opposition. He was not so certain that there was much in the Act that could prove detrimental to the interests of the private chemist. He was, however, convinced that the co-operative societies were worse off in some respects under the 1941 Act than they would have been if the 1933 Act had remained unmodified.

Discussion before the Address

The chairman asked any members who sired to speak on the subject to do so, thus enabling Mr. Linstead to deal with all points in his address.

MR. SHELLEY, Walsall, asked if it were true that the National Pharmaceutical Union had been given the draft Bill only forty-eight hours before it was brought up in the House of Commons.—MR. LINSTEAD said he thought ten days would be much nearer the actual time given.

MR. S. C. BLORE criticised the Society's handling of the position that arose from Sections 8, 9, and 10 of the 1933 Act, and in particular the secret agreement between the Pharmaceutical Society, Home Office, and co-operative societies. The Hygienic Stores case result, he said, had placed the Council in an invidious position, prosecuting on the one hand and defending on the other.—MR. LINSTEAD said there was no secret agreement—only an arrangement by the parties concerned over the interpretation of the clauses referred to.

Resolutions Discounted

MR. LINSTEAD said he had visited Birmingham on many pleasure occasions and on one or two difficult ones. This, he was afraid, was one of the difficult ones. The resolutions sent to the Society were really only the opinion of a few members as no notice of motion had been given.

Prior to the 1941 Act, Mr. Mallinson had negotiated an agreement with the manufacturers, which was subsequently adopted by the N.P.U. and the Pharmaceutical Society. The legal advisers at the Home Office were unable to give a satisfactory ruling of the meaning of the phrase "Comprising the retail sale of drugs," and they suggested carrying on with the *status quo*, until further legislation could be introduced, and a letter giving this information was subsequently issued to all members of Council and to Mr. Mallinson. One thing was evident: that the impossible position in which the Co-operative Societies then found themselves had to be rectified. The Home Office, in a communication to the Society, said they "could not a quiesce in such a situation, and legislation must therefore be undertaken." The statement was made under the direct authority of Sir John Anderson. In modern times parliamentary campaigns had lost their significance, and departmental officials now guided the Cabinet. The Pharmaceutical Society had fought the Government successfully on many occasions, and on the Poisons Board the five pharmaceutical members had beaten the Government on numerous occasions when formulating the Poisons Rules.

No Chance of Amendments

The N.P.U. agreement with the manufacturers had been sent to the Chancellor of the Exchequer and the Minister of

Health, and had undoubtedly been used in formulating certain clauses in the draft Bill. It was then decided to include some clauses on the sale of proprietary medicines. There was absolutely no chance, in modern conditions, of getting any large amendments in a draft Bill when it was sponsored by two Government departments. The herbalists, who received a great deal of support and were united, were no more successful in securing their points than the N.P.U., and they had suggested that the Pharmaceutical Society had taken advantage of the present circumstances to rush through the Act for the benefit of pharmacists and at the expense of the herbalists. Mr. Linstead had just returned from the annual conference of inspectors, and could say that the sale of drugs by unauthorised persons was to be severely curtailed; many advantages to pharmacists under the 1941 Act would emerge.

The Society and the N.P.U.

Mr. Linstead deprecated the publicity that had been given to the controversy between the N.P.U. and the Society; their co-operation had been extensive and in many instances their differences had been magnified. He was making contact with Mr. Mallinson through members of the N.P.U. Executive with a view to establishing a greater measure of agreement and co-operation in future. Both the medicine-stamp duty and the trading restrictions were relics of the past, and now they had been swept away the stage was set for many constructive developments. Mr. Linstead paid tribute to Mr. Mallinson's articles on the "Future of Pharmacy," and said a committee of the Society's Council was about to present its report on the future development of pharmacy.

Questions

MR. BLORE asked whether it was not desirable to inform members when such vital things as the interpretation of the word "comprise" given by the Home Office came to light, as this would help to prevent suspicion being aroused which might be unjustified?—The speaker agreed that this was very desirable.

Asked if there was likely to be any further legislation introduced, Mr. LINSTEAD said this was a matter for the Government departments concerned. He did not think it was at all probable for some time.

MR. CREEs said that he still felt that further opportunities for discussion of the points at issue should have been given, and

that action should have been taken by the Society to enforce the 1933 Act.—MR. LINSTEAD thought a test case at the time might have been the better course but opinion at that time was against it.

MR. IZON asked what was a "substantial" portion of any business and how the inspectors differentiated between shop that legally sold drugs and other traders. MR. LINSTEAD said the inspectors had not experienced any difficulty and were able to judge by the appearance of the shop.

MR. LEWIS asked about appeals on grounds of personal hardship in the calling up of pharmacists.—Everyone, employee or employee, was permitted to appeal on these grounds after the occupational reserve had lapsed, said Mr. LINSTEAD.

Other questions were raised by Messrs. MILO TURNER, FRAZER GARDNER, and W. THOMSON, from which it was found that sales of B.P. and B.P.C. preparations with a recommendation for human ailments on the label were restricted to chemists; that the Society's membership was approximately equally divided between proprietors and employees; and that the 1941 Act had been rushed through by the Government to be in time for the Finance Act of September 2.—Mr. LINSTEAD said the chemists should support the Chemist Friends scheme more zealously than ever.

NEW BOOKS

Duckham, A.—*Occupational Skin Diseases*. 7½ in. by 4¾ in. Pp. 64. 6d. Alexander Duckham & Co., Ltd., Page Heat Lane, Bickley, Kent. [The object of this publication is to explain in non-technical language certain facts concerning skin troubles in industry which had hitherto been a closed book to works' management and industrial workers owing to the fact that they are only dealt with in medical text-books.]

Welch, A. J. E.—*Intermediate Quantitative Analysis*. 7½ in. by 4¾ in. Pp. 128. 3s. 6d. University Tutorial Press, Ltd., Clifton House, Euston Road, London N.W.1. [This volume replaces Briggs and Bausor's "Elementary Quantitative Analysis," the general plan of which it follows. It is intended to meet the requirements of students entering for an intermediate examination of the universities or other examinations of similar standard. The use of equivalents and normalities in calculations is advocated throughout the book and the methods are fully illustrated.]

ULSTER CHEMISTS' ASSOCIATION

HERE was a good attendance at the annual meeting of the Ulster Chemists' Association, held at 73 University Street, Belfast, on November 19, the president (Mr. R. A. IcEwen) in the chair.

Annual Report.—At the end of the second year of war, the executive committee and office-bearers can record another year of hard work and solid achievement. The most onerous task undertaken was the compiling of a new price list, completely corrected to include purchase tax. Only those members of the executive committee who spent three or more evenings weekly or months on end know how much work was necessary. Changes in official rulings were frequent. These involved changes in whole groups of prices, and it was not possible to put the copy into the printers' hands until April. Members are asked to support those firms who have, in these difficult times, given evidence of their goodwill by advertising in the price list. The Association has itself suffered by air-raid damage. The premises of the treasurer and of the secretary were destroyed, and with them the Association's office equipment, stocks of stationery, and records. Fortunately, the minute book and files of current correspondence had been removed for safe-keeping. All the property was insured against war damage, and a claim was made for immediate payment, on the ground that the Association's work was of national importance. The Board of Trade acknowledged the claim, which was paid in full.

It is regretted that travel difficulties still prevent full country representation on the executive committee. The experiment of forming local Associations to offset this difficulty has proved very successful. During the year a new local Association was formed, including chemists in Newry and adjacent towns. This was the result of a meeting held in Newry at which the president, vice-president, immediate past-president and secretary were present. The executive committee has been pleased by the manner in which members have faced their difficulties and responsibilities during the year. The complications raised by the Prices of Goods Act made it appear that the maintenance of uniform prices would be impossible, but constant consultation with the local Price Regulation Committee, and the exercise of discretion, have greatly minimised this difficulty. In the

few cases where complaints were made against chemists it was found that the prices charged were properly computed. This is as it should be. Members have loyally observed the instructions given to them from time to time. In spite of difficulties (limitation of supplies, purchase tax, shortage of such medicaments as glycerin, squills, liquorice, etc.) it has been a good year for the Association.

The report was adopted on the motion of Mr. J. WELLWOOD, seconded by Mr. J. DONAGHY, Ballymoney, both of whom paid tribute to the committee for their untiring work.

President's Address

THE PRESIDENT said he would like to supplement the report by giving some particulars. The number of chemists now outside the Association was really very small. The treasurer had had a lot of extra work this year, his records having been destroyed, and if he and his brother had not been so methodical they might not have put forward so satisfactory a statement. One object of the Association was mutual help, and he thought this had been realised more than ever. Some of the realities of war had been brought home to them, and they had shared in the common suffering and loss. No member had suffered personal injury of any consequence in the air raids in April and May, except in the one sad instance of the death of Mr. Wellwood's assistant (Mr. T. W. Carroll), though some had had trying experiences. Many had shown remarkable spirit in adapting themselves to the altered situation. Some had suffered loss of business through evacuation from the city, but this had benefited members in provincial towns. The help given through the united efforts of the Pharmaceutical Society and the Ulster Chemists' Association had been deeply appreciated; the collaboration between the two bodies was all to the good, and augured well for united action in common interests. He might refer at that stage to the loss that the Committee sustained by the death of one of their colleagues, Mr. John Adams, who had been one of their most devoted members. They also regretted the loss of Mr. Macartney (Grattan & Co., Ltd.) and other members of the Association.

The purchase tax had been introduced just before their previous annual meeting,

and they had been confronted with the task of issuing a new price list. Even wholesale lists had not been a reliable guide, and some manufacturers had been slow in notifying new prices. Others had been most helpful and he wished to take that opportunity of thanking them, as well as their good friends the wholesalers. To get through the work of the price list, they had had several sections meeting at different times and at different places. He would like to pay a tribute to the loyal co-operation of members of committee, especially of the emergency committee. Of course, the brunt of the work had been borne by the secretary, with the help of Mrs. McClenahan.

The committee had co-operated with Government departments in advising members of new legislation affecting their interests. It had been in touch with the Ministry regarding Health Insurance matters. The important question of an increase in the dispensing fees had been considered, and the Scottish Association had been communicated with, as it was mainly on their terms that their remuneration was based.

The Chemists' Friends scheme seemed to be working well, judging by the few complaints received. The bulletin had been sent regularly to members, keeping them informed of firms supporting the movement.

The financial statement was presented by MR. W. J. RANKIN, who mentioned that all subscriptions for the current year had been paid. The report was adopted on the motion of MR. RANKIN, seconded by MR. MACAULEY.

The seven retiring members (Messrs. C. Abernethy, R. Gibson, T. A. Gibson, J. N. Hogg, C. A. Quinn, P. R. W. Shinner and A. Steede) who offered themselves for re-election, and, for the remaining vacancy, Mr. E. J. Crawford (Grattan & Co., Ltd.), who had been nominated in accordance with the rules, were formally declared elected. On the proposal of MR. RANKIN, seconded by MR. MACAULEY, it was agreed to maintain the annual subscription at £1 1s. (12s. 6d. for registered druggists and branch shops).

Discussion

THE PRESIDENT reported that the committee had taken up the question of withdrawal of duplicate prescription forms, but had been informed that this was a paper-saving measure.

MR. DONAGHY raised the question of purchase tax being payable to the Customs and Excise by any person handling over

£500 worth of goods of his own preparation and asked what was being done in Belfast. THE SECRETARY said a deputation had waited on the Customs and Excise people in Belfast, and had put up a series of queries in the form of a letter. This had been transmitted to headquarters in London, but no reply had yet been received. MR. P. W. R. SHINNER pointed out that registration simply entitled a man to buy raw materials, and did not exclude him from tax on already-packed articles. He suggested they should take a note of everything for their own information; such a record would become useful in due course.

MR. DONAGHY referred to the proposal to increase the bank charges, and said if it went through it would have a serious effect on chemists. He suggested the executive should consider a plan by which a chemist by writing one cheque per month, would be able to clear up a lot of small accounts on similar lines to the system of the National Pharmaceutical Union. MR. RANKIN said that the N.P.U. plan had had to be curtailed because of lack of staff, but a scheme of that kind might be practicable in Ulster. MR. SHINNER suggested that the meeting should send a resolution to the Chamber of Trade on the subject.

MESSRS. DUNDEE and RANKIN suggested that representatives of the local Associations should be invited to attend the executive meetings, and facilities should be provided to enable them to do so. MR. J. MCKENNA, Armagh, said this was a splendid idea, but travel difficulties would prevent frequent attendance. He thought, however, they should try to arrange quarterly meetings. MR. S. H. FORREST, Bangor, for the North Down Association, thought that if the secretary of the U.C.A. could attend quarterly meetings of the local Associations it would enable them to keep in constant touch.

A vote of thanks was passed to the president and secretary for their work during the year, on the motion of MR. J. MCGREGOR, seconded by MR. J. DUNDEE. THE PRESIDENT, in reply, endorsed tributes that had been made to the secretary. The committee had played up splendidly, and though he had been captain, it was the team that had scored the goals. MR. McCLENAHAN thanked the meeting for their expression of appreciation. A vote of thanks was passed to the Pharmaceutical Society for the use of the rooms, on the motion of MR. JOHN McDOWELL, seconded by MR. SHINNER.

TRADE NOTES

MAKERS' TOOTH-BRUSH ECONOMY.—To make the best use of available supplies of bristle and plastic raw materials, Halex, Ltd., Hale End, London, E.4, have discontinued manufacturing long-head tooth-brushes, but will manufacture supplies of short-head patterns in as large a volume as materials permit.

TRIPLE-DYE JELLY.—A triple-dye treatment has recently been advocated for treatment of burns on hands and face. Burroughs Wellcome & Co. announce the introduction of Triofax triple-dye jelly, a stable water-soluble product particularly suitable for first-aid and emergency use. Triofax is issued in tubes of two sizes.

TOILET GOODS DISTRIBUTION.—Rexall agents in Great Britain and Northern Ireland are advised by the United Drug Co., Ltd., Kirkewhite Street, Nottingham, that allocations for toilet goods are now in hand. Distribution of the available stocks will be made on an equitable basis, and the company suggests that correspondence on the matter is unnecessary.

MANUFACTURE OF PROPRIETARIES IN SOUTH AFRICA.—Facilities for the manufacture of pharmaceutical, toilet, and other branded articles in South Africa, under the control of a qualified and experienced chemist, are offered by Pharmaceutical Manufacturing, S.A. (Pty.), Ltd., 72-80 Smith Street, Durban, South Africa. London inquiries should be sent to 86 Clerkenwell Road, E.C.1.

ANÆSTHETIC APPARATUS.—An informative booklet has recently been issued under the title "Principles and Practice of Gaseous Anæsthetic Apparatus." The booklet discusses briefly the history of anæsthesia, manufacture of nitrous oxide and oxygen, measurement of gases, anæsthetic mixtures, etc. The brochure, which is well illustrated, is available free on request, from A. C. King, Ltd., 27 Devonshire Street, London, W.1.

FAIR DISTRIBUTION OF MALTED MILK.—In an advertisement in this issue Horlick's, Ltd., Slough, Bucks, urge that they have rigidly followed the policy of distributing Horlick's malted milk on an equitable basis, taking into account movements of population. No new accounts have been opened since "rationing" of customers began. Advertising is being continued in order to protect name and reputation; no attempt is made to create demand, readers

being warned in every advertisement that supplies of Horlick's are limited.

CHEMISTS' FRIENDLY SOCIETY.—Many chemists will doubtless be affected by the changes brought about by the National Health and Contributory Pensions Act, 1941, which received the Royal Assent on August 7, and becomes operative on January 5, 1942. The Act raises the remuneration limit for compulsory insurance of non-manual workers from £250 (present limit) to £420; increases the rate of sickness and disablement benefits by 3s. per week, and increases the contribution rate by twopence (employer one penny and employee one penny). Pharmacists and other persons in the trade who are not at present members of an Approved Society are invited to consider membership in the Chemists' Friendly Society, 195 Bath Street, Glasgow, C2, which is exclusive to employees in the drug and allied trades. The secretary (Mr. D. S. Adam) will send full particulars on request.

Business Changes

MR. ARCHIBALD WILSON, M.P.S., has transferred his business from No. 5 to No. 13 Hove Park Villas, Hove, 4.

MR. J. CRAWFORD LAMB, M.P.S., has considerably enlarged his pharmacy at 230 High Street, Linlithgow, West Lothian, by taking in adjoining property.

Proprietary Articles Trade Association

Additions to Protected List.—Askit, Ltd. Askit powders, 6's, 1s. 3d., 11s. doz., tax 1s. 1d. doz., inclusive retail price 1s. 5d.; 28's, 52s. doz. boxes, tax 8s. 8d. dox., i.r.p. 5s. 9d.; box of sixty, 10s. box, tax 1s. 8d.; box of 140, 20s. box, tax 3s. 4d.; Askit tablets, 1s. 3d., 11s. doz., tax 1s. 1d. doz., i.r.p. 1s. 5d.

T. W. Culmer & Sons, Ltd. Culmak Prince shaving-brush, 10s. 2½d., 82s. 6d. doz., tax 27s. 6d. doz., i.r.p. 12s. 6d.; Sovereign shaving-brush, 20s. 5d., 165s. doz., tax 55s. doz., i.r.p. 25s.

Medico-biological Laboratories, Ltd. Antipeol ointment, 6s., 50s. 6d. doz., tax 8s. 5d. doz., i.r.p. 6s. 8½d.; 3s., 25s. 6d. doz., tax 4s. 3d. doz., i.r.p. 3s. 4½d.; 1s. 8d., 14s. doz., tax 2s. 4d. doz., i.r.p. 1s. 10½d.; Antipeol liquid, 3s., 25s. 6d. doz., tax 4s. 3d. doz., i.r.p. 3s. 4½d.; Ophthalmic Antipeol, 3s., 25s. 6d. doz., tax 4s. 3d. doz., i.r.p. 3s. 4½d.; 1s. 5d., 12s. doz., tax 2s.

doz., i.r.p. 1s. 7d.; Rhino-Antipeol, 2s. 6d., 21s. doz., tax 3s. 6d. doz., i.r.p. 2s. 9½d., Enterofagos, fifty ampoules, 19s., 13s. 3½d. doz.; ten ampoules, 4s. 3d., 36s. doz.; five ampoules, 2s. 6d., 21s. doz. (Enterofagos exempt from tax); Detensyl, 500's, 35s., 24s. each, tax 4s. each, i.r.p. 39s.; 50's, 4s., 32s. 6d. doz., tax 5s. 5d. doz., i.r.p. 4s. 5½d.; St. James' balm, 2s. 6d., 23s. doz., tax 3s. 10d. doz., i.r.p. 2s. 10d.; 1s. 3d., 11s. doz., tax 1s. 10d. doz., i.r.p. 1s. 5d.; 1s., 9s. doz., tax 1s. 6d. doz., i.r.p. 1s. 2d. Discount of $3\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. for cash up to tenth of month following, or $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. up to end of month following date of invoice.

Alterations.—*Harkness, Beaumont & Co., Ltd.* Sunray vitamin cream, 1s. 6d., 10s. 9d. doz., tax 1s. 9½d. doz., i.r.p. 1s. 8d.; 1s. 10d., 12s. 6d. doz., tax 2s. 1d. doz., i.r.p. 2s.; 2s. 9d., 16s. 9d. doz., tax 2s. 9½d. doz.,

i.r.p. 3s.; 3s. 2½d., 20s. 6d. doz., tax 3s. 5d. doz., i.r.p. 3s. 6d.

Heris Pharmaceuticals, Ltd. Pebeco toothpaste: Special quantity discounts on 3-, 6- and 12-dozen lots withdrawn.

Oatine Co. Oatine soap, bath tablets, 1s. 6d., 13s. 6d. doz., tax 4s. 6d. doz., i.r.p. 10½d.; Roma soapless shampoo-powders, 4d., 3s. doz., tax 1s. doz., i.r.p. 5d.

Modern Health Products, Ltd. Natex vegetable soap: Retail price, including purchase tax, 2s. 2d., and not as previously quoted.

A. Wander, Ltd. Ovaltine tablets: 4d. size in tins discontinued; it will be supplied in tubes whenever supplies of tubes are available. New-size tin container issued at 8d., 6s. 4d. doz.

Deletion.—*James Woolley, Sons & Co., Ltd.*, Acrosone antiseptic.

PERSONALITIES

MR. H. L. WARNER (Courtin & Warner, Ltd.) has been promoted to the rank of captain.

MR. ERIC W. SCORGIE, M.P.S., 85 Macfarlane Street, Paisley, has been elected to fill a vacancy in the Paisley Rotary Club.

DR. J. F. TOCHER, Ph.C., Aberdeen, addressed the Aberdeen business and professional club on November 13. His theme was that humanity's hope of emerging successfully from the present war lay in the march of intellectual and moral forces towards regeneration.

MR. T. SCOTT SUTHERLAND was born in 1899 and at the early age of eight lost a leg in an accident, but even in his early teens he had developed into a first-class swimmer, tennis player and golfer.

Mr. Sutherland was educated at Robert Gordon's College, Aberdeen, thereafter choosing architecture for a career and attending Gray's School of Art and the Aberdeen School of Architecture. He took his final degree in 1923, and five years later was appointed a Fellow of the Royal Institute of British Architects and a Fellow of the

Royal Incorporation of Architecture in Scotland. At the age of twenty-four Mr. Sutherland started business on his own account, and has built up one of the most flourishing practices in Scotland. Despite a busy professional life, Mr. Sutherland developed an early flair for organisation and company work, and he is now chairman or director of a dozen limited companies, including, *inter alia*, cinemas, theatres, hotels, estate development, ice cream factory, etc. In 1934 he was prevailed upon to take up municipal politics and topped the poll in a three-cornered election fight. A year later he was appointed Convener of the Aberdeen Corporation Housing Committee and he still holds that position. In the spring of 1940 Mr. Sutherland became interested in Moore Medicinal Products, Ltd., as a non-active director, but later he took over the management of the company. He assumed a controlling interest in the spring of 1941, and transferred the activities of the company from Amersham to Aberdeen where it now operates. Mr. Sutherland has travelled extensively, including such interesting places as Africa, Russia, Finland, Lapland and Spitzbergen.

MR. J. W. COOPER, Ph.C., D.B.A., who is technical director of Moore Medicinal Products, Ltd., is well-known as the author and joint-author of a number of popular text-books. He is a pharmacist of wide experience in teaching, hospital and manufacturing pharmacy.



Mr. Scott Sutherland

DEATHS

CALDERWOOD.—At Newcastle-on-Tyne, after an operation, on November 24, Mr. William Thomas Calderwood, O.B.E., M.C., B.Sc., managing director, Thomas Hedley & Co., Ltd., aged forty-eight.

DAY.—At his home, Bank House, High Street, Boston, on November 14, Mr. Arthur Day, M.P.S., aged sixty-seven. After qualifying in 1896 Mr. Day held positions in the City of London for some years and later joined the staff of Boots, Ltd., for whom he was manager at Shrewsbury and Retford. In 1919, he bought the business of Grimble & Kent, wholesale and retail chemists, Boston, from the surviving partner, Mr. B. J. Kent, and continued in business until he was taken ill in June this year. In 1934 he was joined in the business by his son, Mr. Reginald Day, M.P.S.

HAMILTON.—At an Edinburgh nursing home, recently, Mr. Francis Hamilton, M.P.S., James Square, Crieff. Mr. Hamilton passed the Minor examination in 1884.

HOLLAND.—Recently, Mr. Cecil Gerald Holland, M.P.S., Nuthall Road, Nottingham, aged thirty-eight.

LEWIN.—On November 21, Pilot Officer Raymond Mayhew Lewin, G.C., M.P.S., aged twenty-six. Before the war Pilot Officer Lewin was on the staff of Boots, Ltd., and while studying for the Qualifying examination, which he passed in 1938, he joined the R.A.F. Volunteer Reserve. In March of this year he was awarded the George Cross (C. & D., March 15, p. 163). When he was home on leave recently he was given a civic welcome by the mayor of Kettering. The funeral took place at Kettering on November 26, and was attended by many officers of the Royal Air Force and by Captain J. Profumo, M.P. for Kettering. Mr. T. Cox represented Lord Trent.

PERRETT.—At Kilve, Somerset, on November 28, Mr. Henry John Perrett, M.P.S., aged sixty-eight. Mr. Perrett was for about forty years manager and a director of J. H. Read, Ltd., 141 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1.

SCHOLES.—At 68 Albert Street, Eccles, Manchester, on November 26, Mr. William Isaac Scholes, M.P.S., aged eighty. After serving his apprenticeship with James Woolley, Sons & Co., Ltd., Mr. Scholes spent the next two and a half years with the late Mr. W. W. Baxter, Ph.C., Bromley,

Kent, and qualified in 1884. He then returned to Manchester and shortly afterwards was appointed senior assistant in Messrs. Woolley's laboratories. After nearly five years in this position he commenced business on his own account in Eccles.

Later he took into partnership Mr. John Lomax, a former apprentice and assistant who afterwards became the controlling partner, Mr. Scholes retaining a small interest in the business. In pharmaceutical affairs Mr. Scholes had a fine record of service. He was a member of the council of the local Association, a member of the executives of the Branches of the Pharmaceutical Society, the National Pharmaceutical Union, and the Photographic Dealers' Association. He was a past-president of the Association, and for ten years he served as treasurer of the Association and the Branch of the Society. He was a past-chairman of the N.P.U. Branch. For many years he was a member of the executive of the N.P.U., representing one of the N.W. districts, a position from which he retired in March this year. His wide experience, together with his natural ability, enabled him to give valuable service on the executive. He was secretary of the Lancs County Pharmaceutical Association and of the Lancs County Pharmaceutical Committee in the early years after the National Health Insurance Act came into operation. In 1919 his services in this connexion were recognised by the presentation of a wallet containing War Savings Certificates for £100.

Although Mr. Scholes belonged to the older school of pharmacists, he was a man of progressive ideas. About fifteen years ago he had a memorable tour to Australia and New Zealand, and came back with interesting records of pharmacy. The funeral service was held at the Wesleyan Church, Eccles, on December 1, followed by interment at Worsley Cemetery. Pharmacy was represented by Messrs. E. Berry (president of the Association), H. Brindle (vice-chairman of the Branch), H. Steinman (N.P.U. Executive), G. V. Tyler (treasurer, Association and Branch), T. Miller (secretary), T. Hamer (Lancs County Pharmaceutical Committee), T. B. Chadwick, H. Haworth, W. E. Phillipson, I. Stout, H. Woodhead, E. Walters, J. Lomax, and the staff of Messrs. Scholes & Lomax. Wreaths were sent by the pharmaceutical organisations with which Mr. Scholes was associated.



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TRADE MARKS

(From "The Trade Marks Journal,"
November 5, 1941)

"SYNAPOIDIN"; for pharmaceutical and veterinary preparations (5) (IV). By Parke, Davis & Co., Foot of McDougal Avenue, Detroit, Michigan, U.S.A. 616,258.

"OLEX"; for rubber aprons and gloves (25) (IV). By W. Oliver's (Rubber), Ltd., 132A Blackhorse Lane, Walthamstow, London, E.17. 615,544.

(From "The Trade Marks Journal,"
November 12, 1941)

"ILFEX"; for photographic chemicals, films, etc. (1) (IV). By Ilford, Ltd., 23 Roden Street, Ilford. 615,815 (Associated).

"COMMURE" and "COMPURE"; for agricultural and horticultural chemicals excluding weed-killers (1) (IV). By Boots Pure Drug Co., Ltd., 37 Station Street, Nottingham. 616,210/1 (both Associated).

"NERVANASE"; for industrial chemicals (1) (IV). By N. Evans & Rais, Ltd., Dudley Road, Manchester. 616,395.

"BETTY LOU" (device of lips and words "Red Red," disclaimed); for lipstick (3) (IV). By Columbia Products Corporation, 221 McKibben Street, Brooklyn, New York, U.S.A. 612,917 (Associated).

"MOTHATE" (letter "H" stressed and exclusive use of same disclaimed); for moth destroyers (5) (IV). By Papier Poudre, Ltd., 53 Great Marlborough Street, London, W.1. 615,572.

THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST

ESTABLISHED 1859

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circulates throughout the Pharmaceutical, chemical, Drug, Essential Oil, Perfumery, cosmetic, Toilet, Preparation and allied trades and Industries in Great Britain, Eire, the British Empire, and foreign countries

Official organ of *The Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland*, *The Pharmaceutical Society of Northern Ireland*, *The Chemists' and Druggists' Society of Ireland* and of other Chemists' Societies in the Empire

DL. CXXXVI DECEMBER 6, 1941 NO. 3226

The fact that goods made of raw materials in short supply owing to war conditions are advertised in this paper or described in its editorial columns should not be taken as an indication that they are necessarily available for export.

Chemists' Friends Pronouncement

DISCUSSION in the trade on the unrestricted sale of proprietary medicines continues unabated. In last week's issue (p. 268) we published a representative selection of letters from retailers giving their views on the prize-winning entry in the trade policy competition recently organised by the National Pharmaceutical Union. This week we publish the speech made by the president, Mr. I. V. L. Fergusson, at the luncheon of the Chemists' Friends Association (p. 264). This pronouncement, which is undoubtedly supported by the Executive and members of C.F.A. and by the N.P.U., reflects the solidarity of outlook on the part of the manufacturers concerned. It is clearly indicative of the fact that after some years of trial, under all sorts of national and trading conditions, members of C.F.A. are satisfied with the results of the scheme by which their goods have been distributed to the public. As to the future, the president said: "The new conditions created by the passing of the Pharmacy and Medicines Act are a challenge to the Association and its fundamental principles. The Council is confident in the future of the Association."

Following this statement of satisfaction in past results and declaration of confidence in the future, the president suggested that manufacturers of non-C.F. proprietary medicines should ask themselves, "Can we afford to alienate the retail chemist?" This question was not thrown out as a challenge: it was put forward as a timely appeal and as a friendly warning. Those manufacturers who are at present not supporters of the C.F. scheme would undoubtedly be welcomed as members. That is all to the good; it is an atmosphere we shall strive to maintain, taking the view that the Chemists' Friends Association is now established as a permanent structure essential to the welfare of both retailers, wholesalers and manufacturers.

Post-war Competition

While expressing the view that the full effect of the Pharmacy and Medicines Act and the extended competition which it will bring with it will not be fully evident until after the war, the president pointed out that in their turn the non-C.F. manufacturers would have to meet fierce competition from makers of other classes of national products whose goods would be publicised on a much larger scale than proprietary medicines. The magnitude of the post-war competition which C.F. products will experience may not, therefore, be entirely in the hands of manufacturers of non-C.F. lines. It may rest largely with the retailers. Will these retailers continue to display proprietary medicines when ample supplies of their normal nationally advertised goods become freely available? Are they at present stocking proprietaries as a war-time stop-gap?

We should be surprised if there is a maker of proprietary medicines who ever thought he could afford to completely ignore the retail chemist. Discarding the aid of this professional contact with the public, he jeopardises a substantial part of his sales outlet and his product may lose prestige and the confidence of the public. It is already evident that C.F. lines are given a preference by the chemist in the window, on the shelf, and over the counter.

On the point of post-war competition, we are aware that during the past two or three months the multiple stores have been

making a front-line show of non-C.F. proprietaries, largely, we believe, because of the lack of supplies of classes of goods usually sold in these emporiums. Is it likely that the centre counter on the ground floors of these establishments will be stocked with bulk displays of medicines, as they are today, when, after the war, typical bazaar goods are once more freely available? In our opinion medicines are essentially not bazaar goods. The public does not as a rule purchase medicines on sight or by chance, as they do so many other ordinary commodities; they do not buy medicines because they are attractive in appearance or seem to be good value, or that perhaps they may come in useful some day. Medicines are definitely a class of product which is purchased for particular purposes at particular times, and when these times and occasions arise we are satisfied that the large majority of the public look to the chemist's shop as the proper and safe place to obtain them.

Causes of No-confidence

AT a meeting of the Birmingham Pharmaceutical Association recently (see p. 293), Mr. H. N. Linstead (registrar of the Pharmaceutical Society) expatiated on pharmaceutical matters old and new. Much of the address was given up to an explanation of circumstances leading up to the passing of the Pharmacy and Medicines Act, 1941—a matter that seems hardly to merit serious consideration at this late date. Both he and Mr. Walsh, who presided, considered that the co-operative societies were in a worse position under this Act than under the Act of 1933. Until now we had not fully appreciated the altruistic action of the co-operative societies in "submitting" to the new legislation. Much by-play was made over an "arrangement" with the societies, which, it was pointed out, was not a secret "agreement." Neither term seems to have been the correct designation, for according to the Pharmaceutical Council's report (*C. & D.*, 1939, I, p. 429) there was an "understanding," signed by Sir F. Hayward, Messrs. A. V. Alexander and R. A. Palmer. The distinction of words seems scarcely to influence the essential facts.

In the course of his address Mr. Linstead read passages from the letter of the Secretary of State [for Home Affairs] to the Pharmaceutical Council. We think that it only should the letter have been read full but that it should long ago have been published by the Council. We requested the *C. & D.*, May 10, 1941, that publication of the letter should be made without delay as it was in the public interest that full details should be disclosed. Now, 8 months later, the contents of the letter have been made partially available by the secretary of the Society in the course of an address. Is it to be wondered at that Branches of the Society pass resolutions of no-confidence in the Council?

Answerable to Constituents

Mr. Linstead is further reported to have said: "In an organisation such as the Pharmaceutical Society, can decisions of questions such as this Bill be taken by the members or should they be taken by the Council? I am certain that the only way of carrying out such a piece of business is to leave it in the hands of the Council, which, if necessary, are answerable for it afterwards to their constituents." Answerable to their constituents they may be, but the Council makes a mistake that is beyond rectification, the fact is poor consolation to those who suffer from the error.

Threats to Autonomy in Pharmacy

A CRYPTIC remark was made by Mr. I. Moreton Parry at the meeting of the Liverpool Branch of the Society, reported on p. 292 of this issue, that the Council might be nominated by the Government "within reasonable time." As he is a member of the Pharmaceutical Society's Council, it is reasonable to assume that he must have good reasons for saying this. It may be a little surprising that the Government should desire to change a Council that has been so ready to meet its wishes but the inference should be noted by those who have called for mass resignations from the Council.

The meeting had earlier been addressed by Mr. G. R. Knox Mawer, another member of the Society's Council, who hinted at the additional possibility that before the war was over all dispensing would be done by pharmacists. We cannot say whether Mr. Knox Mawer has inside information, but nothing has publicly transpired to lend plausibility to this view, desirable though the result may be. Mr. Knox Mawer further suggested that it would be wise to engage girls of sixteen years of age from secondary schools to replace staff taken from pharmacies for national service. The same subject was mentioned in an address by Mr. Crowe at a meeting of the Sheffield Branch recently (*C. & D.*, November 15, p. 202). Mr. Crowe outlined a plan to train young girls in pharmacy for the duration of the war, and we understand that such a plan is under consideration in official quarters. Mr. Mawer's remark appears to confirm this. It is obvious that, with the withdrawal of so many employees from retail business, pharmacists are going to encounter many difficulties in carrying on, but care must be taken not to "jump out of the frying pan"

Illusion Dangers

Supposing sufficient girls with secondary school education are obtained, can they be given adequate training in time to be of use before they are likely to be called up for more important national service? If a training scheme were put in operation it would presumably have the "blessing," to say the least, of the Pharmaceutical Society, yet such trainees would have no qualification to dispense or to sell poisons, the purposes for which a chemist passes the Qualifying examination. Further, what would happen to these girls when the war is over? Under present conditions they will not have had an apprenticeship and so cannot qualify as pharmacists. Are they to be the great unqualified of the future? If my such scheme of training is to eventuate it would be well for the plans to be thoroughly discussed before being put into operation, as chemists do not want any repetition of the 1908 Poisons and Pharmacy Act episodes to dilute the Register and so worsen their already difficult position.

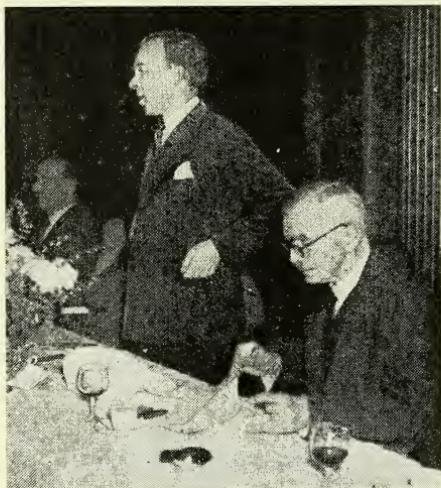
Control of Pepper

DETAILS of the new Order made by the Minister of Food to replace the Pepper (Maximum Prices) Order, 1941, are now available. Under the new Order—the Pepper (Control and Maximum Prices) Order, 1941 (*S.R. & O.*, 1941, No. 1852)—processing and pre-packing of pepper are prohibited, except under licence, on or after January 1, 1942. For the purposes of the Order "processing" includes picking over, cleaning, decorticating, grinding and any other form of processing, while "pre-packing" is defined as packing or making up in advance ready for retail sale in a wrapper or container. It should be noted, however, that the restriction on processing does not apply to the grinding of not more than ten tons of pepper in any twelve-month period, while the restriction on pre-packing does not apply to retailers who pre-pack for the purpose of retail sale by themselves on the premises in which the pepper is so packed or made up. The maximum prices of peppers, which come into operation immediately, are contained in two Schedules to the Order. The First Schedule, which gives maximum prices of pepper (other than ground pepper pre-packed in a specified container) is no different from the Schedule to the original Order (*C. & D.*, September 6, p. 129), except that the price of ground black pepper sold by retail or on a sale of less than 28 lb. to a manufacturer has been increased from 1s. 4d. per lb. to 2s. per lb. The Second Schedule gives maximum prices of ground pepper pre-packed in specified containers for delivery prior to April 1, 1942, and for delivery after that date in the case of sales to wholesalers and retailers, and for delivery prior to July 1, 1942, and on and after that date in sales to manufacturers or by retailers (*C. & D.*, November 29, p. 283).

The Third Schedule to the Order is concerned with additions to the maximum prices. Section 8 of the Order provides for the keeping of records of all sales of pepper, whether by retail or otherwise. Every person who sells pepper must keep an accurate account of his purchases, but this may be done with invoices. The description "pepper" does not include red pepper.

CHEMISTS' FRIENDS LUNCHEON

THE members of the Chemists' Friends Association held their annual luncheon at the Holborn Restaurant, London, on Wednesday, November 26. The guests included the chairman, Mr. A. Dobson, and members of the Executive of the National Pharmaceutical Union,



The President, Mr. I. V. L. Fergusson (speaking).
Mr. J. Evans, Vice-president.

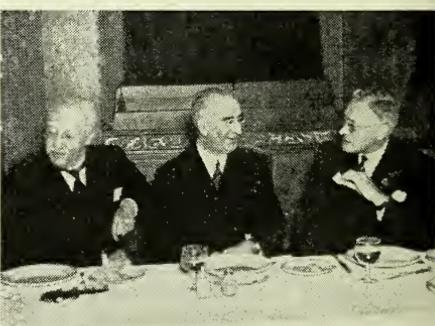
Mr. A. Mortimer (Wholesale Drug Trade Association) and Mr. H. E. Chapman (Proprietary Articles Trade Association). The President, Mr. I. V. L. Fergusson (Evans Sons Lescher & Webb, Ltd.) presided, and was supported by Mr. J. Hearle (Vice-president), Mr. R. Peck (Treasurer) and Mr. G. A. Mallinson (Secretary). Members of the Association present included Mr. E. C. Cripps, Mr. T. Heseltine, Mr. W. J. Tristram, Mr. E. Preston, Dr. S. Brook, Mr. Stuart Hills, Mr. H. F. Stapley, Mr. E. A. Brocklehurst, Mr. J. D. Bohn, Mr. H. Godding, Mr. W. W. Atkinson, Mr. J. T. Davenport, Mr. R. C. Feather and Mr. A. L. Simpkin. In the course of his speech, the President (Mr. I. V. L. Fergusson) said: "This is the first occasion on which the Chemists' Friends Association has acted as host at this luncheon which has now become an annual event. My first duty—indeed, my privilege—is to welcome as our guests today the members of the Executive Committee of the National Pharmaceutical Union. I am sure you will

all join me in extending to our guests a most sincere welcome.

Pharmacy and Medicines Act

"The event of the past year most affecting pharmacy and the Chemists' Friends Association—excluding the crisis which our country is experiencing—is the passing of the Pharmacy and Medicines Act. Much has been written about this legislation, and it seems safe to prophesy that for many years to come reference will be made to it in our trade press, at branch meetings, and indeed on all occasions when pharmacists or manufacturers or wholesalers are gathered together. Your Council has deliberated on its incidence on the affairs of this association. Some of the Council's conclusions as so far determined, have only been reached since the annual report was prepared.

"This is not essentially a gathering of retailer members of the Association, and while their representatives are here as our guests I would not presume to tender advice to them. It is, however, necessary for manufacturers to anticipate the retailers' attitude to the Chemists' Friends Association, insofar as it can be foreseen, before their own policy can be wisely determined. None will deny, I think, that an overwhelming majority of independent retail pharmacists will turn to the C.F. scheme as their only sure defence against



Mr. A. R. Melhuish, Mr. G. A. Mallinson, and Mr. A. Mortimer.

the widespread competition with which chemists will be faced as a result of the passing of this Act. I would emphasise that in my opinion the full effect of the Act and the extended competition which it will bring

will not be fully evident until after the War. Restrictions on production, arising from shortage of materials and labour and the disturbance of any stationary buying public, render full immediate effect improbable. Proprietary medicinal articles may now be sold by all classes of vendors, provided no scheduled poison is contained in the preparations, and provided the product is not in the B.P. or the B.P.C.

The Main Issue

"It seems to me, and I think I can say to your Council also, that manufacturers of such proprietary medicines should ask themselves: 'Can we afford to alienate the retail pharmacist?' for alienation I firmly believe it will be for manufacturers who remain outside the C.F. scheme. Those manufacturers—quite a few in number—who are prepared to rely almost exclusively on a vast advertising allocation may feel that an infinity of distribution points will be more valuable to them than 15,000 enthusiastic professional stockists. But I wonder if even such manufacturers will consider 15,000 stockists inadequate when these retailers can claim that they, and only they, are in a position to give, by display or word of mouth, a recommendation that, to the majority of a discerning public, is worth following. Moreover, such manufacturers can have little guarantee that their scores of thousands of other traders will find much room, amongst their diversity of merchandise for display, still less for personal recommendation. A much larger proportion of manufacturers, whilst relying

seek the fullest co-operation of the retail pharmacist. I feel confident that only membership of the Chemists' Friends Association will assure them of this.

C.F. Policy to Continue

"Manufacturers who are already members of the Chemists' Friends Association will doubtless be considering, as we all must, whether the new position that has arisen from the passing of the Act necessi-



Mr. E. C. Cripps, Mr. M. Netherway, Mr. F. Johnson, and Mr. A. C. Cartwright.

tates a change in their distribution policy. In my view, no such change is warranted, and most certainly, no change should be contemplated until a clearer vision of the effects of the Act is possible. The considerations I have outlined are the more important of those which have caused your Council to state in the Annual Report: 'The new conditions created by the passing of the Pharmacy and Medicines Act are a challenge to the Association and its fundamental principles. The Council is confident in the future of the Association.' On that note of confidence I would conclude my response to the toast of the Chemists' Friends Association."

Mr. J. Hearle (vice-president) appealed to pharmacists to support the C.F. scheme. He welcomed Mr. Mortimer on his return from America. In reply, Mr. Mortimer thanked Mr. Hearle for the kind expression as to his welfare. He was glad to be back in this country although he had enjoyed his visit to the States. Continuing, Mr. Mortimer said he had attended a number of trade conferences in that country and believed he had done useful work in telling his audiences about the great war efforts of this country. He believed ninety-nine per cent. of the people of America were supporters of this country and her allies and what they stood for.



Mr. R. Peck, Mr. J. Hearle, and Mr. A. Dobson.

first on advertising may well feel that if their product is to stand up to the competition of goods advertised by double, treble or many more times their own allocation, they must be in a position to

BRITISH ASSOCIATION OF CHEMISTS

THE luncheon and twenty-fourth annual meeting of the British Association of Chemists were held in London on November 29, Mr. J. H. Dent (chairman of council) presiding.

Luncheon

During luncheon the president-elect (Dr. A. E. Dunstan), proposing "The Association," read a message to his fellow chemists. Their profession, he said, was split into a number of entities, each caring, and caring very well, for its individual members. Who cared, he asked, for the welfare of the chemist as such? A host of chemists were outside the orbit of any sort of corporate body, and these should realise that co-operative strength brought about by union was the only way to effective action. He further urged collaboration, union and combination on all chemists, of whatever type and standing. Dr. Dunstan said that, of some 15,000 chemists, about half had no organisation. Professor E. C. C. Baly, C.B.E., F.R.S. (registrar of the Association), replying to the toast, said Dr. Dunstan had struck a note that might mark a turning point in the history of the B.A.C. The real object of the Association was to establish unity among chemists entirely independent of societies. The chairman then toasted "The Guests," and Dr. William Cullen (president, Society of Chemical Industry) replied. He said that talks about amalgamation usually came from the top. His own view was that it was nonsense to have chemists represented by about ten bodies; he had no doubt that the feeling of the rank and file was for further collaboration.

Annual Meeting

At the annual meeting, held in the afternoon, the chairman asked members to stand as a tribute to the memory of two deceased colleagues: Professor A. G. Green, F.R.S., and Mr. J. R. Johnston, F.I.C., both distinguished chemists. Some people, he went on, considered the B.A.C. had no policy. If that was so, they needed a blood transfusion in the form of new members. How were they to get them? Every member should do his utmost to get chemists into the Association, and a much greater effort was needed in this respect. Another method was by amalgamation. It had been suggested that they should affiliate to the

Trades Union Congress, and another suggestion was that they should work more closely with other societies. The real effort, however, should come from members of the Association, and as many chemists as possible in outlying districts should join.

Report and Officers

The annual report stated that membership was at 2,247, 156 new members having been elected during the year. Twenty-nine resignations had been recorded and fifty-one names had been removed from the register. The year had passed with only a moderate number of claims on the Unemployment Benefit Fund. The Committee administering this fund had continued to work with enthusiasm, examining possibilities of extending benefits. The Council approved recommendations to increase the bonus under the Rules (Part 11A) to the maximum, with the result that after ten years' membership a married member could receive £5 per week on four units for six months, and at half rate for a further thirteen weeks. The appointments service had been active during the year, and many vacancies carrying salaries which they could approve had been offered to members.

The annual report and accounts were then adopted, and the following officers were appointed for the ensuing year: *President*, Dr. A. E. Dunstan, F.I.C., F.Inst.Petr.; *Vice-Presidents*, Messrs. J. Bristowe, P. Harrison, F.I.C., Professor I. M. Heilbron, F.R.S., Sir James Colquhoun Irvine, C.B.E., F.R.S., Dr. Paul Haas, Mr. W. H. Woodcock, and Miss W. Wright, B.Sc., A.I.C.; *Registrar*, Professor E. C. C. Baly, F.R.S.; *Treasurer*, Mr. W. H. Woodcock; *Editors*, Messrs. H. T. F. Rhodes and J. P. Laurie.

Employment

Miss W. Wright (chairman, unemployment special purposes committee), introducing the Committee's report, said the best possible use had been made of opportunities, and the committee felt that, where members were out of work for any reason, they should have every help.

Affiliation Proposal Withdrawn

After discussion, the proposal that the Association should become affiliated to the T.U.C. was withdrawn. It was agreed, however, that the Council should further consider the position.

NEW SUPPLEMENT TO THE B.P.C.

A SECOND Supplement to the British Pharmaceutical Codex, 1934, containing additions and amendments to the formulas for galenicals and other preparations in Part III, will shortly be issued (Pharmaceutical Press, 17 Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C.1, price 2s. 6d.). Designed to overcome the difficulties arising from the war, the Supplement will authorise the use of alternative formulas for preparations, certain ingredients of which are either in short supply or reserved for more important purposes. Other formulas for new preparations which are becoming more popular in use are also included, bringing Part III into line with the changes introduced by the four Addenda to the B.P. 1932, and by certain Orders issued under the Defence (General) Regulations, 1939. The following are brief notes on some of the changes which will be effected by the Supplement.

CERA ASEPTICA.—Phenol and olive, arachis or sesame oil will replace the salicylic acid and almond oil hitherto used.

CREMOR ZINCI.—Arachis, cottonseed or sesame oil may be used in place of almond oil.

DEC. ALOES. CO. CONC.—Extract of liquorice is omitted.

ELIXIR ÆTHYLMORPH. ET TERPINI; **ELIXIR DIAMORPH. ET TERPINI;** **ELIXIR DIAMORPH. ET TERPINI CUM APOMORPH.**—Glycerin is replaced by water in these elixirs.

ELIXIR DIAMORPH. ET PINI CO.; ELIXIR EPHEDRINÆ HYD.—Glycerin is omitted from these preparations.

ELIXIR VALERIANÆ.—Liquid extract of valerian replaces the simple tincture, and extract of liquorice is omitted.

EMPLASTRUM CALEFACIENS; **EMP. HYDRARG.;** **EMP. PICIS.**—Arachis, cottonseed or sesame oil may replace the olive oil in making these plasters.

EMPLASTRUM SAPO. FUSCUM.—Arachis oil may replace the olive oil.

EMULS. ACRIFLAVINÆ.—An improved method of preparation is given.

EMULS. BENZYLIS BENZOATIS.—Contains 25 per cent. benzyl benzoate in an emulsion consisting of triethanolamine and stearic acid.

EMULS. CHLOROF; **EMULS. MINTH. PIP.**—Tincture of quillaia in these is replaced by liquid extract of quillaia.

EMULS. OL. MORRHUÆ.—This is replaced by emuls. ol. morrhuae, B.P. 2nd Addendum.

EMULS. OL. VITAMINATI CUM GLYCERO-

PHOS; **EMULS. OL. VITAMINAT. CUM HYPOPHOS;** **EMULS. OL. VITAMINAT. ET CREOSOT.**—These emulsions differ from the corresponding cod-liver oil emulsions in that vitaminised oil is used in place of cod liver oil.

EMULS. PARAFF. LIQ.—Contains 25 per cent. liquid paraffin emulsified with agar and tragacanth. It may be dispensed when emulsion of liquid paraffin with agar is prescribed and is used in making emuls. paraff. liq. alkal. or emuls. paraff. liq. co.

EMULS. PARAFF. LIQ. CUM GLYCEROPHOS; **EMULS. PARAFF. LIQ. CUM HYPOPHOS.**—The amount of liquid paraffin is reduced by half to 25 per cent. and smaller quantities of gums are used.

EXT. MALTI CUM VITAMINIS.—Solution of irradiated ergosterol is replaced by solution of calciferol.

EXT. STRAM. LIQ.—This is replaced by ext. stram. liq., B.P. Addendum.

EXT. VALERIAN.; **EXT. VALERIAN. LIQ.**—Indian valerian may be used in making these.

GLYCER. THYMOL. CO.—Glycerin is reduced (from 10 per cent.) to 2 per cent., and methyl salicylate replaces oil of sweet birch.

GUTTÆ FLUORESCIN.; **GUTT. PHYSOSTIGMIN.;** **GUTT. PILOCARPIN.**—Distilled water, freshly boiled and cooled replaces sterilised water in these preparations.

INJ. QUASSIÆ CO. CONC.—Made with rasped quassia and cloves. May be used when inf. quassiae co. is prescribed, fresh infusion not being specified.

INF. QUASSIÆ CO. RECENS.—Made fresh from quassia and cloves.

INJECTIONES.—It is recommended that the process of tyndallisation and the emergency method of the B.P.C. Appendix XII for preparing injections be no longer used. In its place a method of "Heating with a Bactericide" is introduced. A list is included giving directions for the preparation of sterile solutions of substances for injection, some of which replace the directions given in the monographs in Part I of the B.P.C. Alternative methods of preparing certain official injections are given, while the following two new injections are introduced:—

INJ. PAPAVERETUM.—Contains 2 per cent. papaveretum, and chlorocresol 0.2 per cent.

INJ. QUININ. DIHYDROCHLOR.—Contains 3 per cent. quinine dihydrochloride in physiological solution of sodium chloride.

LINCTUS CODEINÆ.—The new formula contains syrup of codeine phosphate 50 per cent., with oil of anise, tincture of quillaia, distilled water and syrup.

LINCTUS SCILLÆ.—The new formula contains liquid extract of squill, oxymel, mucilage of tragacanth, emulsion of chloroform and syrup.

LINCTUS SCILLÆ Co.—The new formula contains liquid extract of squill, oxymel, concentrated camphorated solution of opium and syrup.

LINIMENTUM ALBUM.—The synonyms "Egg Liniment" and "Linimentum Album Aceticum" are deleted, and the modified formula contains oleic acid, dilute solution of ammonia, ammonium chloride, oil of turpentine and distilled water.

LIN. AMMONIÆ.—Arachis, cottonseed or sesame oil may be used to replace liquid paraffin.

LIN. CALCII HYDROX.—Arachis, cottonseed or sesame oil may be used to replace olive oil.

LIN. METHYL. SALICYL. ET EUCALYPT.—This supersedes liniment of methyl salicylate, and in its preparation aromatic oil of pine may replace rectified oil of camphor.

LIN. METHYL. SALICYL.—*Synonyms.*—Linimentum Methylis Salicylatis Oleosum; Linimentum Methylis Salicylatis Simplex. This supersedes lin. methyl. salicyl. oleosum, and contains half the amount of methyl salicylate contained in the latter. Rape oil may be replaced by arachis or cottonseed.

LIN. POT. IOD. c. SAP.—Sodium iodide may be used in place of potassium iodide.

LIQ. ÄTHYL. NITRIT. CONC.—When diluted to seven times its volume of a mixture of dehydrated alcohol 95, and glycerin 5, forms liq. æthyl. nitrit.

(To be concluded)

ECONOMY IN PAPER

by Adest

THE late Sir Edward Maunde Thompson and other authorities agree that paper first became available in commercial quantities in the eighth century, when it was made at Damascus. The industry was introduced into Spain by the Moors in the twelfth century, and spread to other parts of Europe. Records of actual manufacture in England as early as this are lacking, but paper was used at Oxford and elsewhere in this country at the beginning of the fourteenth century. About 100 years later it gradually superseded vellum and lower grades of parchment; in some manuscripts of that period a mixture of parchment and paper leaves is found. Early papers were made from cotton (with or without the addition of wool), from linen and from rags; they were accordingly of varying texture.

Early printers took over from writers on parchment the use of recognised contractions, a habit consonant with the costliness of the material that mediæval scribes preferred. An illustration in THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST of November 20, 1937 (p. 594) shows the effect of this practice. It will be seen that in the 1551 edition of Gordonio's "Lilium Medicinae" the formula for the lozenges afterwards known by his name occupies only five lines of print, whereas in the Pharmacopœia Londinensis of 1618—an official publication, by the way—the same formula extends to twenty-eight

lines of print in addition to the heading, and without taking into account the liberal use of open spacing and the larger type.

Coming nearer to our own time, let us recall the care that our predecessors in business took to avoid needless expense in paper. I have before me a small account book relating to the last few years of the eighteenth century and the first few of the nineteenth. Each leaf is approximately $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches deep by $6\frac{1}{4}$ inches wide, and the shaping has apparently been done with a pair of scissors. The book is stitched into a cover of rough brown paper. Many such books were no doubt in use, then and later, and served their purposes as well as more pretentious volumes. Up to a recent date it was not unusual to receive personal correspondence with the concluding sentences written at right angles over earlier passages, a habit suggesting a desire to save in paper as well as in postage.

The practical inference from such considerations is that one way of responding to the imperative demand for waste paper is to avoid waste of unused paper. As this has become a point of patriotism, the appeal made by the Ministry of Supply should fall on willing ears. Good form in correspondence will have to yield precedence to national urgency. The drug and chemical industries are not likely to lag behind other sections of the community in this vital matter.

TRADE REPORT

Spot quotations for pharmaceutical chemicals, crude drugs and essential oils represent the prices for wholesale quantities of standard quality. C.i.f. quotations do not include marine war risk insurance and other abnormal charges payable in the present emergency

28 Essex Street, W.C.2, December 3

FEWER inquiries have been received this week for drugs and chemicals, and the markets are featureless, except in one or two items. Values of PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMICALS show virtually no change from last week, and business has been distinctly quiet. British makers of ALLOBARBITONE report a steady business at unchanged prices, while the limited supplies of AMIDOPYRINE now available find a ready sale. As noted last week, new advanced rates are now in operation for BORAX and BORIC ACID. GUIACOLS are in steady demand at unchanged prices, but supplies are not plentiful. HEXAMINE shows a firmer tendency and prices are inclined to advance. Convention rates for SACCHARIN and SANTONIN are at the levels recorded for some time past. SULPHANILAMIDE remains in brisk demand. TANNIC ACID is firm, with dealers' prices at a small advance.

Crude Drugs

These commodities have been selling slowly and in smallish quantities, with few material alterations in the generally firm prices now ruling. Buyers of unrestricted Kobe AGAR have again shown a disinclination to pay the high prices now asked for the remaining small supplies. Cape ALOES continues to find a steady sale at unchanged rates, but Curaçao is not on offer. Business in ANTIMONY has been steady but unimportant. BALSAM OF TOLU is firm and in short supply. Spot prices of BUCHU remain at about last week's figures, but holders appear reluctant to part with supplies. Japanese CAMPHOR has again been in good inquiry, but business is severely restricted by lack of supplies. The spot prices of CASCARA SAGRADA show wide variations, depending mainly on the ideas of holders. There are no offers of GAMBOGE. New-crop Matto Grosso IPECACUANHA, for January-February shipment, shows a small advance. Demand for Chinese MENTHOL has been maintained, and fair business has been done. The Minister of Food has now issued the Pepper (Control and Maximum Prices) Order, 1941, which supersedes the previous Order (editorial comment, p. 303). PIMENTO is steady, with spot sellers at the lower price recorded recently. The better qualities

of RHUBARB are still in active demand, but supplies are insufficient to meet all needs. On December 2 the International Rubber Committee placed a ban on new planting in 1942-43. Export quota for the first quarter of 1942 is to be maintained at 120 per cent.

Essential Oils

The week's business has been exceedingly quiet, with few price movements, but all in an upward direction. ANISE (STAR) remains firm and scarce. The position of Bois de ROSE is strong, with spot quoted at a higher level. CAJUPUT is firm and scarce. American CEDARWOOD remains at the advanced price noted recently. English-distilled CLOVE is a trifle easier, but no substantial change is made in price. LEMONGRASS is firmer on spot. Chinese PEPPERMINT is exceedingly firm on spot, with supplies difficult to find. As noted last week, prices to users of American PINE and American TURPENTINE are fixed by the Ministry of Supply. American SPEARMINT is dearer on spot. The Ministry of Food announces that the only changes to existing prices of oils and fats allocated to primary wholesalers and large trade users for the four weeks ending December 27 are in SPERM OIL, prices of which have been advanced by £3 10s. per ton.

Exchange Rates on London

Foreign Exchange rates have remained steady throughout the week. The following Bank of England fixed rates were ruling at the opening on December 3: New York, 4.03 dollars; Montreal, 4.45 dollars; Lisbon, 100 escudos; Java, 7.60 florins; Buenos Aires, 17.02 paper pesos; Zurich, 17.35 francs; Stockholm, 16.90 kroner. Among the free market rates Shanghai remained at 33s.d. and Madrid at 40.50 pesetas (official) and 46.55 pesetas (voluntary).

Pharmaceutical Chemicals

ACETANILIDE.—Demand has been steady, with prices at the levels reported last week.

ALLOBARBITONE.—A fair business is being done by British makers at about 55s. per lb.

AMIDOPYRINE.—Supplies are rather limited, and holders would require about 35s. upwards per lb.

BARBITONE.—The price of the limited supplies available would be in the neighbourhood of 40s. per lb.

BENZALDEHYDE.—Position unchanged, prices remaining in the region of 5s. to 5s. 6d. per lb. for p.f.c.

BENZOIC ACID.—Values are unchanged at about 2s. 6d. to 3s. per lb. Reasonable supplies are stated to be available for medical purposes.

BISMUTH SALTS.—The two leading salts are quoted by makers as follows: **CARBONATE.**—Not less than 1 cwt., 8s. 4d.; 28 lb. and under 1 cwt., 8s. 7d.; 8 lb. and under 28 lb., 10s. 4d.; 4 lb. and under 8 lb., 10s. 9d.; under 4 lb., 11s. 3d. per lb. **SUBNITRATE.**—Not less than 1 cwt., 7s. 3d.; 28 lb. and under 1 cwt., 7s. 6d.; 8 lb. and under 28 lb., 8s. 8d.; 4 lb. and under 8 lb., 9s. 5d.; under 4 lb., 9s. 11d. per lb.

BORAX.—As noted last week, the following new rates came into operation on November 24: B.P., granulated, £39 10s. per ton; crystals, £40 10s.; and powder, £41 per ton, in one-cwt. bags, carriage paid Great Britain, in one-ton lots and upwards. Commercial grades, £8 per ton less.

BORIC ACID.—The following are the new prices which came into effect on November 24: B.P., granulated, £60 15s. per ton; crystals, £61 15s.; and powder, £62 15s. per ton, in one-cwt. bags, carriage paid Great Britain, in one-ton lots and upwards. Commercial grades, £8 per ton less.

GLYCERIN.—Prices for small quantities would be as follows: 1-cwt. drum, 8s. per cwt.; 56-lb. tin, 8s.; 28-lb. tin, 9s.; 14-lb. tin, 9s. 5d. per cwt. All prices subject to discount of 2½ per cent. for cash in twenty-eight days.

GUAIACOLS.—Demand has been steady, but supplies are stated to be none too plentiful. Prices of **CARBONATE** and **CRYSTALS** are nominal at between 13s. and 14s. per lb.

HEXAMINE.—Firm, with dealers' price for fine crystals in the region of 2s. per lb.

MERCURIALS.—Controlled prices for quantities up to two cwt. were given in the *C. & D.*, November 8, p. 186.

MERCURY IODIDES.—Makers' prices per lb. are unaltered: **RED**, less than 7 lb., 17s.; not less than 7 lb., 16s. 8d.; not less than 14 lb., 16s. 2d. **GREEN**, less than 7 lb., 19s.; not less than 7 lb., 18s. 8d.; not less than 14 lb., 18s. 2d. **YELLOW**, less than 7 lb., 20s. 8d.; not less than 7 lb., 20s. 4d.; not less than 14 lb., 19s. 10d. per lb. net, carriage paid.

METHYL SALICYLATE.—Makers continue to quote at the following prices: Five cwt., 1s. 8½d. per lb.; one cwt., 1s. 9d.; smaller quantities, in bottles, 1s. 11d. per lb.

MORPHINE.—Steady at the following rates: **ALKALOID**, **TARTRATE** and **MECONATE**: ½ oz., 43s. 3d.; 1 oz., 40s. 9d.; 2 oz., 39s. 3d.; 3 oz., 38s. 6d.; 4 oz., 38s. 3d. per oz. **ACETATE**, **HYDROCHLORIDE** and **SULPHATE**: ½ oz., 36s. 3d.; 1 oz., 33s. 9d.; 2 oz., 32s. 3d.; 3 oz., 31s. 6d.; 4 oz., 31s. 3d. **DIACETYLMORPHINE**, **PURE**: ½ oz., 52s.; 1 oz., 49s. 6d.; 2 oz., 48s.; 3 oz., 47s. 3d.; 4 oz., 47s. **DIACETYLMORPHINE**

HYDROCHLORIDE: ½ oz., 43s. 3d.; 1 oz., 40s. 9d.; 2 oz., 39s. 3d.; 3 oz., 38s. 6d.; 4 oz., 38s. 3d. **ETHYLMORPHINE**, **PURE**: ½ oz., 48s. 3d.; 1 oz., 45s. 9d.; 2 oz., 44s. 3d.; 3 oz., 43s. 6d.; 4 oz., 43s. 3d. **ETHYLMORPHINE HYDROCHLORIDE**: ½ oz., 39s. 3d.; 1 oz., 37s. 3d.; 2 oz., 35s. 9d.; 3 oz., 35s.; 4 oz., 34s. 9d.

PHENAZONE.—Dealers' prices for lots of about 1 cwt. would be in the region of 19s. per lb., with small quantities up to about 23s. 6d. per lb.

PHENOLPHTHALEIN.—Makers' prices are as follows: Less than 7 lb., 4s. 2d.; 7 lb., 4s. 1d.; 14 lb., 4s.; 28 lb., 3s. 11d.; one cwt., 3s. 10d. per lb.

QUININE.—The sterling price for sulphate, based on American dollars, remains at £17s. 5d. per 100 oz., f.o.b. Java.

SACCHARIN.—No changes have been notified in the Convention price, which remains at the former level of 98s. 4d. per lb. for 550 material. Prices are not subject to official control.

SALOL.—Dealers' price for limited supplies would be at about 8s. 6d. upwards per lb.

SANTONIN.—The following are makers' prices for the home trade: 15 kilos and over, £46 10s.; not less than 10 kilos, £47 5s.; not less than 5 kilos, £48 5s.; less than 5 kilos, £50 per kilo, delivered free in the United Kingdom; 1-kilo packages free.

SODIUM SALICYLATE.—Makers' scale of prices is as follows:—

Quantity	In containers of				
	1 lb.	4 lb.	7 lb.	14 lb.	28 lb.
Under 4 lb.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
From 4 lb. . .	3 0	—	—	—	—
From 7 lb. . .	2 11	2 9½	—	—	—
From 14 lb. . .	2 10	2 8½	2 7½	—	—
From 28 lb. . .	2 9	2 7½	2 6½	2 6½	—
From 5 cwt. . .	2 8	2 6½	2 5½	2 5½	2 5½
From 1 cwt. . .	2 3	2 1½	2 0½	2 0½	2 0
From 5 cwt. . .	2 2½	2 0½	2 0½	2 0*	1 11
1 ton . . .	2 2	2 0½	1 11½	1 11½*	1 11

* 8 × 14 lb. and upwards, in one delivery, ½d. lb. less. Prices include parcels or collapsible cartons; other packages charged extra. Can be assorted with salicylic acid. Prices are quoted subject to buyer's undertaking not to re-sell any quantities at prices or terms below scale current at time of re-sale.

STRYCHNINE SALTS.—British makers' prices per oz. are at the levels recorded last week.

SULPHANILAMIDE.—A fair demand has again been received, and prices remain firm at between 11s. and 11s. 6d. per lb., according to quantity.

SULPHONAL.—Supplies are poor and holders would require about 40s. to 45s. per lb., according to quantity.

TANNIC ACID.—Firm, with supplies rather restricted. Value would be about 6s. 6d. per lb.

VANILLIN.—Makers' prices remain at former levels: Ex clove oil or guaiacol, five cwt.; 20s. per lb.; one cwt., 20s. 3d.; 56 lb., 20s. 6d.; less than 56 lb., 20s. 9d., carriage paid in U.K. Tins in cases returnable.

Crude Drugs

ACONITE ROOT.—Dealers holding spot stocks are experiencing slow demand. Prices of Indian root are unchanged at 1s. 7d. to 1s. 8d. per lb.

AGAR.—Unrestricted Kobe No. 1 continues in good inquiry, but stocks are low, and holders are asking high prices. Kobe No. 1 for medicinal use is also short and difficult to find under about 37s. 6d. per lb. Material for bacteriological use is offered at around 16s. to 17s. per lb., according to quantity.

ALOES.—Curaçao is not on offer but demand for Cape is maintained at the unchanged price of about 55s. per cwt.

ANTIMONY.—English regulus has remained in fairly steady demand at the previously-quoted price of £120 per ton, delivered, for minimum 99 per cent. There are no quotations for Canadian high-grade.

ARECA NUT.—Continues in quiet demand, with spot holders asking about 5½d. per lb., ex store.

ARNICA FLOWERS.—No quotations are available, as stocks are exhausted.

BALSAMS.—There is little *Tolu* on spot, and the price would be in the region of 8s. 6d. to 8s. 9d. per lb. *Canada*, spot, about 7s. 9d. per lb.; *Copaiba*, B.P., 5s. 9d. to 6s. per lb.; and *Peru*, about 7s. 9d. per lb., duty paid, ex store. U.K.

BELLADONNA.—Spot business is slow, with holders of very limited supplies asking about 3s. 10d. to 4s. per lb. for Indian root. Leaves are unobtainable.

BENZOIN.—A moderate demand has again been received. Sumatra, a few odd cases on spot at between £7 10s. and £8 10s. per cwt., ex store. Free almondy would be worth about £23 per cwt. on spot.

BISMUTH METAL.—Moderate business is passing at the unchanged price of 6s. 3d. per lb. for minimum 5-cwt. lots.

BUCHU.—About unchanged on the week. Holders appear disinclined to sell, and the spot value of fair green rounds would be in the region of 4s. 6d. per lb., with ovals, if available, at about 3s. 9d. per lb.

CALUMBA ROOT.—In occasional small request, with dealers selling on spot at about 135s. per cwt. Stocks are becoming low.

CAMPHOR.—Inquiry for Japanese has continued, but business is restricted on account of lack of supplies. Some Chinese powder, passing B.P. tests, just landed, is offered at 9s. 6d. to 9s. 9d. per lb., according to quantity. Some Chinese crude is offered on spot at 6s. 3d. per lb. English refined, steady as follows: Flowers: One cwt., 7s. 6d.; 28 lb., 8s.; less than 28 lb., 8s. 6d. per lb. Transparent tablets, ½-oz.: One cwt., 8s.; 28 lb., 8s. 6d.; less than 28 lb., 9s. per lb. It is understood that limited quantities of B.P. synthetic are occasionally available from British makers at 6s. 4d. to 7s. per lb.

CANTHARIDES.—Quiet, with business small and prices unchanged. Chinese, spot, in re-

stricted supply at between 7s. 6d. and 8s. 6d. per lb. Russian cannot be had.

CARDAMOMS.—Values are unchanged on the week, with business of small importance. Spot, Aleppy greens, 5s. 3d. per lb.; Bombay seed, 5s. 6d.; Mangalore seed, 5s. 3d.; shipment, Aleppy greens, 4s. per lb., c.i.f.; Bombay seed, 4s. rod., c.i.f.; Mangalore bleached A, 5s. 3d., c.i.f.; Mangalore bleached B, 4s. 9d., c.i.f.

CASCARA SAGRADA.—While this bark has again been in keen demand, lack of supplies restricts business to small proportions. Spot prices vary considerably, ranging between 165s. per cwt. and 210s. per cwt., according to the idea of the holder.

CASCARILLA.—Scarce on spot, with dealers quoting at around 3s. 6d. per lb. for quill, and about 3s. 3d. per lb. for siftings.

CHILLIES.—Little change has occurred during the week, and prices are steady. Zanzibar on spot is quoted at 175s. per cwt., with sellers of Mombasa at the same figure; Sierra Leone and Sudan are both quoted at 175s. per cwt., duty paid.

CLOVES.—Steady, with prices at the levels indicated last week. Zanzibar, spot, 2s. 4d. per lb., sellers; grade 2, afloat, sellers at 1s. 10d. per lb., c.i.f.; Madagascar unquoted.

COCONUT (DESICCATED).—Demand has been fair, but business small. The official maximum price is at 49s. per cwt.

COLCHICUM.—Spot stocks of corms appear to have been cleared. For any Indian that may remain, holders would require about 3s. per lb. No seeds are available.

COLOCYNTH.—Demand has again been quiet, and dealers' spot prices for small quantities of fine white pulp firm are at between 3s. 6d. and 4s. per lb., according to quantity.

DANDELION ROOT.—Indian root is quoted by dealers at about 155s. per cwt., ex store.

DERRIS ROOT.—Unchanged. Current spot values are as follows: 4-5 per cent. rotenone, about 1s. 4d. per lb.; lower-testing root, from 1s. 1d. to 1s. 3d. per lb., according to test; ether-extract, 15·9 per cent., tested, about 1s. 1d. per lb.; 17·9 per cent., about 1s. 2d.

DIGITALIS LEAVES.—The spot value of Portuguese remains in the neighbourhood of 130s. per cwt., ex store.

DRAGON'S BLOOD.—Dealers continue to quote fair re-boiled at about £30 per cwt., with higher prices for finer grades.

ERGOT.—Spot values are in the region of 7s. 6d. per lb.; shipment, firm at approximately 7s. 3d. per lb., c.i.f.

GAMBOGE.—Inquiry has been maintained, but no offers are available.

GINGER.—Prices are about level on the week. West African, sellers on spot at about 175s. per cwt. Cochin, unwashed, spot, 177s. 6d.; afloat, 155s.; shipment, new-crop, 75s., c.i.f. Jamaica, No. 3, on spot, 200s. per cwt.

GUM ACACIA.—Spot quotations for unrestricted Kordofan cleaned sorts remain at about 230s. per cwt.; shipment, nominal at about 70s. per cwt., c.i.f.

HONEY.—Official first-hand, wholesale and retail prices for imported honey and maximum retail prices for home-produced honey are unaltered. Full particulars of prices were given in the *C. & D.*, August 30, p. 119.

HYDRASTIS.—Quiet and unchanged, with dealers' spot quotations for untested in the region of 21s. per lb.

IPECACUANHA.—Demand has continued fair, with prices about unchanged. Matto Grosso, spot, about 18s. per lb. Shipment, new-crop, January—February, about 15s. 3d. per lb., c.i.f.; afloat, 16s. 6d. per lb., c.i.f. Minas, spot, about 12s. per lb.; shipment, about 10s. 6d. per lb., c.i.f. Current prices for *EXT. IPECAC. LIQ.* are as follows: B.P., 1932, under three winchester quarts, 26s. per lb.; three and under six winchesters, 25s. 6d.; six and under twelve winchesters, 25s.; twelve winchesters and over, 24s. 6d. per lb. B.P., 1914, under three winchesters, 24s. per lb.; three and under six winchesters, 23s. 6d.; six and under twelve winchesters, 23s.; twelve winchesters and over, 22s. 6d. per lb., all prices net.

JABORANDI.—Available spot supplies are small and would be worth approximately 85s. to 87s. 6d. per cwt., ex store.

LOBELIA HERB.—The spot value of any available small supplies would be in the neighbourhood of 3s. per lb.

MENTHOL.—Spot demand has again been good for the Chinese product and present values lie between 56s. and 57s. 6d. per lb. Prices from origin range between 48s. and 51s. per lb., c.i.f. It is understood that there are very limited quantities of B.P. synthetic occasionally available from British makers at between 11s. 6d. and 15s. per lb., according to quantity.

MERCURY.—Prices for quantities of over 7 lb. are subject to the Control of Mercury (No. 6) Order (*C. & D.*, May 10, p. 295). Quantities of 7 lb. and under were decontrolled by the Control of Mercury (No. 7) Order (*C. & D.*, October 18, p. 86). Official prices range between £48 and £48 15s. per bottle of 76 lb., ex warehouse London.

ORANGE PEEL.—Spanish bitter quarters would be worth about 3s. 9d. per lb. on spot, and Spanish sweet about 3s. 3d. per lb. Thin-cut, about 4s. per lb.

PEPPERS.—The Pepper (Control and Maximum Prices) Order, 1941, gives maximum prices of pepper (other than ground pepper pre-packed in a specified container) and maximum prices of ground pepper pre-packed in a specified container. The Order is dated November 19, 1941, and takes the place of the Pepper (Maximum Prices) Order, 1941.

Production of black pepper from the Lampung districts of South Sumatra during 1941 is estimated at 45,000 metric tons, while the quantity of white pepper produced during the same year on the island of Banka is placed at 4,000 to 5,000 tons. It is not known to what extent Lampung black pepper will be converted to white, but the maximum figure for such conversions will, it is believed, be approximately 5,000 tons. It is stated that the harvesting of the 1941 crop has been delayed for nearly a month, as a result of heavy rains. The serious

drought of 1940, which, it is stated, damaged most crops throughout South-eastern Asia, is reported not to have reduced the pepper output. Stocks of black pepper on hand in mid-July 1941 were not unduly large, in view of the almost complete cessation of exports. Commercial sources estimate that 1,500 to 2,500 metric tons of black pepper were available, and ready for shipment in the ports of Telok, Betong and Batavia, but the situation may change when the new harvest reaches the local markets. Stocks held by the native producers are not known.

PIMENTO.—Steady, with sellers of spot at 2s. per lb.; shipment, December-January, 14s. per cwt., value, c.i.f.

PODOPHYLLUM.—Small supplies of *Emodi* on spot are worth around 65s. per cwt., ex store.

PYRETHRUM.—Dealers report prices for Kenya flowers unchanged at between 175s. and 185s. per cwt., ex store, according to quantity. Price to importers of large quantities would be at appropriately lower figures.

QUILLAIA BARK.—The spot value of crushed bark, in small supply, would be approximately 140s. per cwt.

RHUBARB.—The better qualities are still in good demand, but supplies seem to be inadequate to meet requirements. Rough-round, spot, between 5s. 9d. and 6s. 3d. per lb., according to quality. Shensi, spot, about 8s. 6d. per lb.

RUBBER.—Unquoted until further notice.

SARSAPARILLA.—Native reddish is quoted by dealers at approximately 2s. 6d. per lb.

SEEDS.—**ANISE.**—Turkish, spot, duty paid, 60s., ex Liverpool. **CANARY.**—Nothing available on spot. **CARAWAY.**—Dutch, spot, nominal at 350s., duty paid. **CORIANDER.**—Indian, spot, nominal at 150s., duty free; English, 175s., duty free; Morocco, nominal at 190s., duty paid. **CUMIN.**—Malta, spot, 155s., duty free; Indian, 150s., duty free; Morocco, nominal at 180s., duty paid. **DILL.**—Indian, spot, 11 per cent., sold at 160s. **FENNEL.**—Indian, spot, offered at 87s. 6d., duty free; Iran, 88s., duty paid. **FENUGREEK.**—Indian, spot, nominal at 75s., duty free; Morocco, not quoted. **MUSTARD.**—English, 105s. to 128s., according to quality.

SENEGA.—In very small compass, with spot worth about 6s. 6d. to 6s. 9d. per lb.

SENNA.—Values unchanged. Hand-picked Alexandrian pods would be worth between 4s. 6d. and 5s. per lb. on spot. Hand-picked Tinnevelly pods are valued at from 1s. 1d. up to 1s. 5d. per lb., for selected; f.a.q. would be worth about 7½d.

SELLAC.—Quiet, with prices showing little change from those quoted last week. Standard TN orange, spot, 172s. 6d. per cwt.; shipment, 162s. per cwt., sellers, c.i.f. Fine orange, spot, 180s. to 225s. quoted, with pure button unquoted.

SLIPPERY ELM BARK.—Steady, with business quiet and stocks low. Spot, grinding quality, about 1s. 3d. per lb.; wired bundles, about 2s. 6d. to 2s. 9d.

QUILL.—Portuguese bulbs, on spot, would be worth about 90s. to 95s. per cwt., and Indian, about 95s. to 100s. per cwt.

STORAX.—Holders' spot values would be in the region of 8s. 9d. per lb.

STRAMONIUM LEAVES.—Business has been of small importance, but prices are steady. Spot, Indian leaves, about 9s. to 10s. per cwt.

TAMARINDS.—Barbados, spot, about 57s. 6d. per cwt., ex store, duty paid.

TONKA BEANS.—Dealers quote fair frosted Para on spot at about 4s. 6d. per lb.

TRAGACANTH.—Quiet, at unchanged values. Medium grades are priced as follows: No. 1, white, £145; No. 2, white, £118; No. 3, white, £100; pale leaf, £90; amber leaf, £65; red leaf, from £28; woody and hoggy, from £10 to £15, ex store.

TURMERIC.—Spot, Madras finger, is quoted at 8s.

VALERIAN ROOT.—Only a small business is passing, at unchanged prices. Indian, spot, about 13s. per cwt., ex store.

WAXES.—Quiet and unchanged. **BEES'.**—Spot, 26s.; in bond, 25s.; Dar-es-Salaam, nominal at 26s. 6d. Japanese, first three brands, spot, duty paid, 24s. **CARNAUBA.**—Spot, fatty grey, 43s.; chalky grey, 43s.; Primeira, 55s.

Essential and Expressed Oils

ALMOND.—No quotations are available, as supplies are severely restricted.

ANISE (STAR).—In good demand, but in poor supply. Spot, tins in cases, about 30s. per lb.; drums would be at about 2s. per lb. less.

BAY.—Steady at last week's figure of about 9s. to 10s. per lb., according to quantity.

BOIS DE ROSE.—Position strong, with spot now quoted at fully 25s. per lb.

CAJUPUT.—Scarce and firmer, with spot worth about 9s. to 9s. 6d. per lb.

CANANGA.—Supplies are low. Spot, about 50s. to 60s. per lb.

CASSIA.—Inquiry has again been good, but supplies are now exhausted.

CEDARWOOD.—Spot values remain at the higher level recorded recently, i.e. about 6s. per lb.

CINNAMON LEAF.—Firm, with value unchanged at around 10s. per lb. on spot.

CITRONELLA.—Spot prices of Ceylon are now at approximately 9s. to 9s. 6d. per lb., but some near afloat may be had at cheaper rates. Java would be about 12s. 6d. to 14s. per lb., according to quantity.

CLOVE.—Prices of English-distilled have an easier tendency, but vary between 17s. 6d. and 21s. per lb.

EUCALYPTUS.—Business quiet, with quotations unchanged. Current spot values are as follows: 70 to 75 per cent., about 4s. to 4s. 6d. per lb., according to holder; drums may be had at a few pence less; 80 to 85 per cent., about 4s. 6d. to 4s. 9d. per lb.

FENNEL.—Dealers' prices for sweet are at the higher level of about 26s. per lb.

GERANIUM.—Both Bourbon and Algerian are nominal, and prices would have to be negotiated.

GROUNDNUT.—No change has been notified in the official price of refined deodorised at £40 per ton, naked ex works, bulk quantities.

LAVENDER.—Quiet and unchanged. Spot, about 8s. per lb. for good-quality oil.

LEMONGRASS.—Firmer on spot at approximately 18s. to 19s. per lb.

LIME.—Genuine West Indian would be worth about 45s. per lb. on spot.

LINSEED.—Price is controlled at £41 10s per ton for large bulk quantities of crude, naked ex works. Distributors' prices for ordinary quantities would be higher.

MUSTARD.—Demand for British-made synthetic oil has remained good, and prices are unchanged at from 18s. 6d. upwards per lb.

PALMAROSA.—Spot price remains at the former level of about 35s. per lb.

PATCHOULI.—Good-quality oil would be worth about 60s. per lb. on spot.

PEPPERMINT.—Chinese oil is firm, and supplies are difficult to find. Spot would now be worth about 60s. per lb.

PINE.—As noted last week, prices to be charged to users of American oil imported by the Ministry of Supply are as follows: In drums or barrels as imported, 90s. per cwt.; in 10-gall. drums, 8s. 4d. per Imperial gall.; in 5-gall. drums, 8s. 7d. per Imperial gall., all prices ex store, duty paid. Terms of payment are cash against *pro forma* invoice.

SANDALWOOD.—The present price for delivery of one case of genuine East Indian Mysore is 6s. 9d. per lb.

SASSAFRAS.—Dealers continue to quote about 15s. per lb. on spot.

SPERMINT.—Reported dearer at origin. Spot would now be in the region of 25s. per lb.

TURPENTINE.—As noted last week the prices at which supplies of American gum spirits of turpentine and American wood turpentine will be charged to users are as follows: In drums or barrels as imported, 90s. per cwt.; in 10-gall. drums, 7s. 8d. per Imperial gall.; in 5-gall. drums, 7s. 11d. per Imperial gall., prices ex store, duty paid. Terms of payment are cash against *pro forma* invoice.

Closed on Saturdays.—Advertisers and subscribers are reminded that owing to war conditions the Head Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 28 Essex Street, London, W.C.2, is closed on Saturdays until further notice. Urgent instructions relating to advertising and subscriptions should be sent to the C. & D., c/o The Pitman Press, Bath, Somerset.

CORRESPONDENCE

Correspondents may adopt an assumed name, but must in all cases furnish their real name and address to the Editor

The President's Appeal

DEAR FELLOW MEMBER,—Our Centenary year approaches its close marked by memorable events, both national and pharmaceutical. Not the least of these is the magnificent response accorded by members to my first appeal on behalf of the Society's War Aid Fund. I am extremely grateful for your generosity and only approach the subject again because I am certain of the need for still greater efforts. How long will these dark days of war continue and what will be the ultimate extent of the distress to be alleviated among pharmacists, students and their dependants? And afterwards, what then? The consequences of war are not removed by the signing of peace, and the Society's War Aid Fund must be made adequate to meet all claims whenever they come. For this reason I ask you to give again. The £15,000 subscribed to date is a wonderful start; let us continue on the same fine level. If you send your donation to me here, it will be credited to your Branch total; or you may prefer to send it to your local secretary for him to send in with others. Where business is prospering, I ask the utmost generosity, and, if you are already a subscriber to the Society's Benevolent Fund, please do not let this appeal affect your usual support to that Fund. This letter may reach some who themselves are victims and cannot subscribe. I shall understand, and all I ask of them is that they should allow the Fund to help them. To all others I say—please give generously—again.

Yours sincerely,

November, 1941. WALTER DEACON,
President,
The Pharmaceutical Society of
Great Britain.

A Problem of Pharmaceutical Conduct

SIR,—In your editorial article on the National War Formulary (*C. & D.*, Nov. 29, p. 277) you state that some doctors have asked: If I want to order preparations from the old N.F. must I write out the formula in full? Past experience makes me certain that some doctors will continue to prescribe from the old formulary, and if a prescription for an old preparation is received the chemist will have to ask himself whether he

ought to return it to the doctor with request that it should be written out in full. The alternative would be for the pharmacist to fill in the details of the formula himself. Is there any reason why he should not? I believe this course has been adopted in the past with formulas that have been omitted when a new edition of the National Formulary has been issued, and the procedure has not been questioned by the pricing bureaux. The same query also applies when a patient has been taking the same mixture for some time and the doctor wishes him to continue it.—Yours faithfully

"ACCORDING TO COCKER."

Organisation in Pharmacy

SIR,—Your leader paragraph (in the *C. & D.*, November 29, p. 276), pointing out that the organisation of pharmacy from within is one of the outstanding problems, will, I hope, be widely read and carefully considered. Whether a man is an employer, an employee, a manager, or one of a series of assistants, is subsidiary to the need for primary unity of pharmacists as pharmacists. It may be pointed out that we are in fact together in the Pharmaceutical Society but the existence of the National Pharmaceutical Union and other bodies, indicate that the Society is not fulfilling the total requirements of its members. The idea of a craft association would be one that was either a part of the Pharmaceutical Society or a body legally separate, but very close. Advantages accruing from such a Siamese twin structure are many and considerable. Clarification of what the Society can and cannot do, would be helpful, since opinion on the attitude of the Society relative to matters of a commercial nature veers from legal "can't" to plain "won't." The prospects of the N.P.U. getting all pharmacists together appear to me remote, nor do I think that that body is very interested in such a project with itself as nucleus. What organisation of pharmacists has been attained by the Association of Pharmaceutical Employees is not common knowledge, but it is apparent that we are involved in "class" differentiation and potential opposition within one body of technical men—and that, with a common statutory qualification, is weakness, not strength. Apart from the question of

ional Health Service, which gives rise to your leader, there are other desirable and attainable aims for pharmacy. It is unfortunate that many employers (often not wed by some employees) see in unions and associations only potential wage demands. If reasonable demands cannot be met, surely the outlook should not be one of fear, but of genuine regret coupled with determination to close the ranks and help build a position where reasonable economic conditions can be assured for employer and employee alike. We are all the children of pharmacy and it's the old man that's sick.

Yours faithfully,
Shipley.

J. WILKINSON.

The Winning Trade Policy

SIR.—I think that pharmacist proprietors should devote much thought to the matter. I agree in the main with the points set forth in the winning entry for the "Trading Policy Competition" of the National Pharmaceutical Union (*C. & D.*, November 15, 204). The advice given in paragraph 4 of this entry should be remembered by all when planning a trading policy, as should the axiom set forth in the first two sentences. Turnover is a false god. Net profit alone matters." Obviously it is not profitable to make sales, no matter how large the amounts may be, unless there is a reasonable margin of profit, but at the present time the principle is rather obscured by the working of the Prices of Goods Act, which ignores customary business methods of estimating profit on a percentage basis, and allows only the same amount of cash profit before, no matter what the increased cost of an article may be. The other items in this paragraph (making "own-name" specialties and using the window for one's own products) form part of a trading policy with which I started out in business, and which has been proved to pay throughout any years' experience, despite the existence of three multiple chemists and two chain stores within a hundred yards or so of the pharmacy. I am not so sure about the statement that the lower-priced articles are the patent-medicine manufacturer's markets, and the wider he distributes them, the cheaper his prestige becomes. One cannot mention specific products, but this has not been so in the case of several proprietaries which have been issued in threepenny and sixpenny packs. The manufacturers rely on advertising to create the buying public, and most customers purchase the size that requires the smallest

outlay at the moment of purchase. The initial argument was that the small sizes would act as samples and provide an inducement to purchase larger ones, but in practice they have "knocked" the sales of the higher-priced packages.—Yours faithfully,

PACKER.

Chemists' N.H.I. Terms

SIR.—Scottish panel chemists will have noticed that the Standing Committee has issued no "explanation" this year, but the poor panel chemist is not likely to be duped by this step any more than he was by the annual "fairy tale." The Committee should not forget that every forty-eight and upwards dose prescription reminds the chemist of the failure of the Committee, over the last fifteen years, to deal with this vicious fee-cutting ramp. In addition every month now the chemist is reminded of his purchase tax loss. . . . Then there is Professor Annan's report, which the Standing Committee seem anxious to consign to the limbo of forgotten things, the reason for this being a mystery. . . . With overheads leaping upwards and N.H.I. fees remaining stationary, chemists may truthfully claim that, thanks to the Standing Committee, "never in the history of pharmacy has so much been done by so many for so little."

Yours faithfully,
Glasgow.

J. M. WILLIAMSON.

SIR.—The suggestions of Bath chemists regarding National Health Insurance dispensing (*C. & D.*, October 11, p. 53) are admirable perhaps as terms for discussion, but would necessitate redrafting of present basis of chemists' contract and it is doubtful whether authorities would consider that just now. The commercial tariff in 1916 adopted the principle of cost price for ingredients with a fee assessed on time and skill factors. Allowance for establishment costs was included in original fee. The tariff provides payment for expenses, so that all parts of the prescription were considered and covered. To have any chance of adoption proposals made now must be simple, practical and disturb present arrangements as little as possible. All prescriptions can be divided roughly into: (1) Simple drugs, proprietaries and appliances (supplied as received, requiring little preparation), and (2) medicaments to be compounded and dispensed (requiring professional treatment). Put baldly, handling the first class is a trading operation, and the principle that profit should increase with turnover should be more generously

applied. The present minimum fees (appliances 2d., simple drugs and proprietaries 3d.) should be increased by at least a penny, and graduated allowances, made in proportion to increased ingredient cost, should be stepped up to meet today's conditions. The second class of prescriptions require technical skill, and the fee for these should be increased (minimum at least 6d.), and again varied upwards more steeply than at present according to number of separate doses prescribed. Dispensing is not a trading operation and an increase in the fee should be sought in preference to the addition of a profit to ingredient cost. The professional nature of this work should be stressed in all negotiations. Panel doctors have recently secured an addition of 8½ per cent. to their capitation fees. Applied to the present average dispensing fee of something less than 5d., the same rate of increase would yield an amount of 0·4 pence to be added to every prescription handled by chemists. More than fifty million N.H.I. prescriptions are dispensed annually by chemists in England and Wales. An increase in cost of one halfpenny (0·5 pence) per prescription might impose an extra charge of £120,000, an amount which if spread over twelve months and divided amongst ten thousand shops would yield a monthly bonus of £1 per contractor.

Yours faithfully,
COMMITTEE-MAN.

How to Save Paper

SIR.—No doubt the intentions of your correspondent "Saver" (*C. & D.*, November 29, p. 286) are admirable, but one or two of his suggested economies are to say the least troublesome. The removal of unnecessary cartons is quite a good idea, but I see no gain in using a slate in lieu of a day book, even if slates could be obtained, which I very much doubt. Most day books, I trust, are consigned to the salvage sack after use. The weight of paper gained if all labels were soaked off would hardly justify the waste of time entailed by the process. Obsolete labels are another matter. Regarding price lists and invoices, the former are often useless by the date of issue and can be consigned to their proper place, but the latter require careful watching and legally we are bound to retain these invoices for two years. I feel certain that much more paper would be salvaged if every chemist turned out all his non-C.F. show material and practised normal economies.

Yours faithfully,
WHITE DEMY.

MISCELLANEOUS INQUIRIES

Books on Disinfectants.—*T. B. B.*—We think that the works likely to be of most assistance to you for your particular purpose would be Rideal and Rideal's "Chemical Disinfection and Sterilisation," and McCullough's "Disinfection and Sterilisation."

Resale of Cosmetics.—*W. McG.*—A you will not be eligible for registration with the Board of Trade if your total sales of cosmetics do not exceed £41 13s. 4d. per month, you will not be allowed under the Limitation of Supplies (Toilet Preparations Order to sell cosmetics for resale. The passage you refer to in *The C. & D.* October 11, page 49 (last sentence, first paragraph, second column), refers to an unregistered person.

Skin Lotion.—*P. K.*—The formula of the skin lotion, according to "Martindale," is stated to be as follows:—

Salicylic acid	..	..	0.739
Thymol	..	..	0.092
Menthol	..	..	0.15
Chlorbutol	..	..	1.109
Methyl salicylate	..	..	1.149
Phenol	..	..	0.98
Resorcinol	..	..	0.75
Glycerin	..	..	9.322
Ethyl alcohol	..	..	33.94
Distilled water	..	to 100	

Disclosure of Contents on Label.—*L. C.*—Disclosure of formula on labels is dealt with in Section 11 of the Pharmacy and Medicines Act, 1941. Any article sold by retail and recommended as a medicine must have clearly indicated on the label affixed the appropriate designation of the substance, or of each of the ingredients, or the active constituents. The expression "appropriate designation" means that if the preparation consists of a poison included in the Poisons List, then the requirements of the Poisons Rules must be complied with. Where the product named is not a poison and is described in the latest edition of the B.P. or B.P.C., the title, synonym, or abbreviation used in either of these may be used. These are the only publications to which the concession applies, and formulas that formerly quoted other works will have to be modified. The requirements apply to sale by retail, and the final responsibility rests with the retailer to see that they are complied with.

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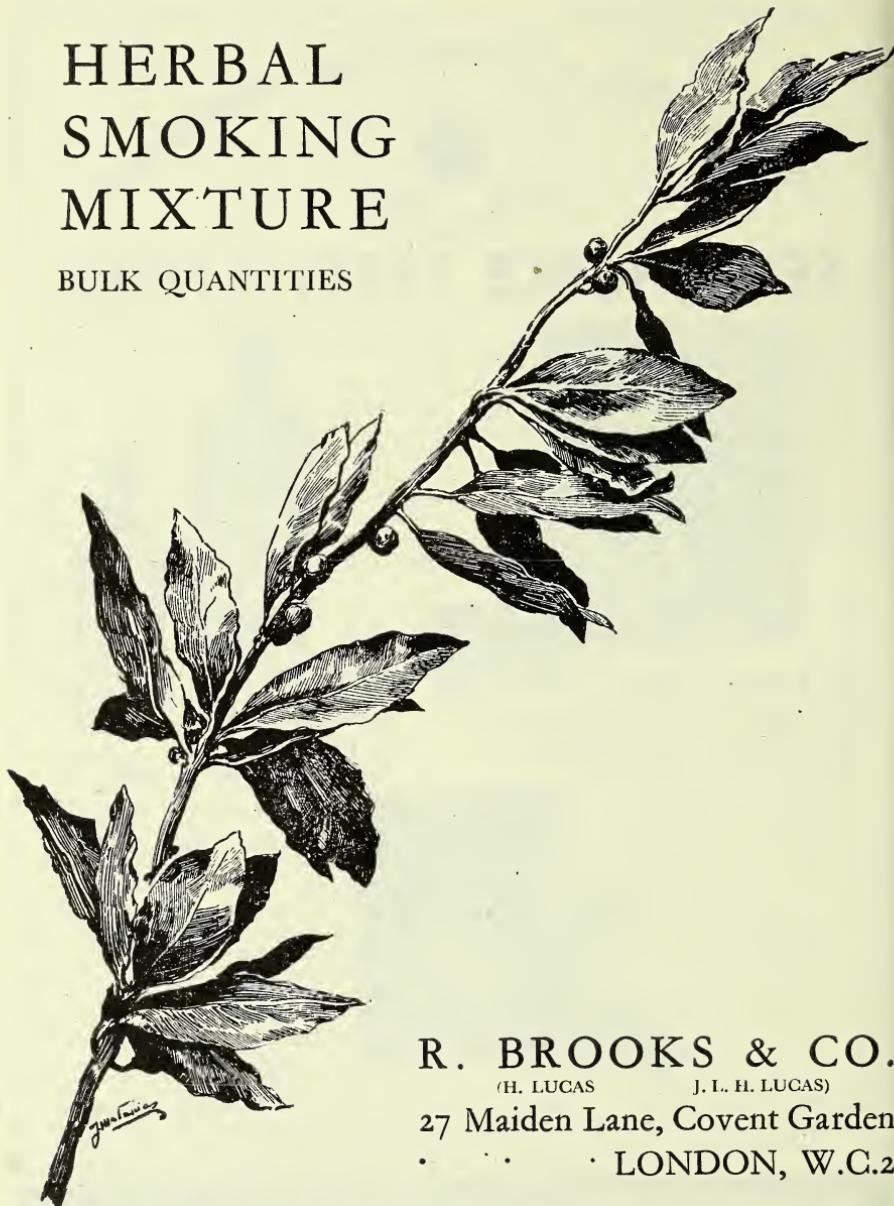
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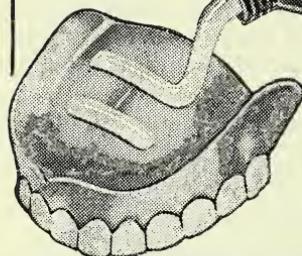
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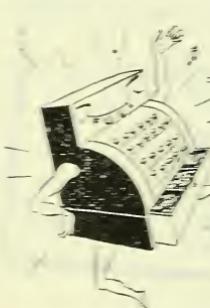


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DOG PREPARATIONS**

Despite the abnormal conditions prevailing, there will always be an insistent demand for Sherley's Dog Preparations as they are recognised by Owners everywhere as the True Standard of Excellence. It would therefore be wise to stock your shelves to capacity so as not to run the risk of disappointing regular customers. We, on our part, will continue to support retailers to the utmost, and maintain the fullest supplies possible.

STOCK YOUR SHELVES with Sherley's Tonic and Condition Powders Sherley's Worm Medicines Sherley's Aperient Powders Sherley's Skincure Sherley's Canker Lotion and Powder Sherley's Fit Tablets Sherley's Veterinary Ointment Sherley's Formalin Soap Lactol Biscuits Sherley's Dog and Cat Books

FREE DISPLAY MATERIAL. Bold, attractive Display Cards for counter and window are supplied to all Sherley stockists, free and post free.

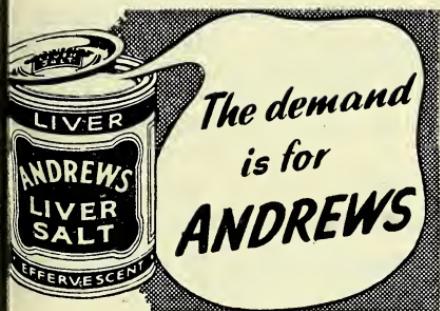
A. F. SHERLEY & CO. LTD., Boston Manor Road, Brentford, Middlesex



DISCOUNT TERMS

A discount of 10% on minimum £2 parcels will be in future deducted from invoice, rendering the invoice nett 30 days. Orders value £1 and over carriage paid.

Owing to the difficulty in arranging travellers' regular calls, journey accounts are discontinued. Accounts are payable 30 days nett.



ESTABLISHED 1793
**ATKINSON & BARKER'S
INFANTS' PRESERVATIVE**

The Best and Safest Infants' Medicine of
140 years' standing

Does not contain any Scheduled Poison

**ROBERT BARKER & SON, LTD.
13 WESLEY ST., C. on M., MANCHESTER**

**It pays to sell
RODINE**



Stock both kinds—Rodine Phosphorus the original Rodine and Rodine Red Squill the domestic kind, harmless to domestic animals.

Thomas Harley, Ltd., Rodine Works, Perth, Scotland



Great Names We Can't Forget

You know them—they're written on the hearts of Britishers—Grenville, Drake, Hawkins, Nelson, Marlboro', Clive, Wellington, etc. We can't forget them—they live again in the spirit of the boys who man the planes, the ships, the tanks, on the way to victory.

And there are others of lesser lustre but around which the romance of British enterprise clings.

Dr. Grip, for instance. The trade will not forget the good times Dr. Grip has given them, good times which will come again.

You don't see enough of 'GRIPS' FIRST-AID PASTILLES and you don't need to be told why. When victory comes he will be ready to carry on better than ever with his beneficent work of warming, soothing and invigorating everybody against winter's chills and ills.

Made by

LIGHTBOWNS of ACCRINGTON



GRIPS
PASTILLES



The CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST SUPPLEMENT

28, ESSEX STREET, LONDON, W.C.2

This Supplement is inserted in every copy of The Chemist & Druggist

DECEMBER 6
1941

Advertisements in this supplement must be prepaid and should reach us not later than WEDNESDAY of week of issue. Box Office numbers cost 1/-. Late advertisements will be held over to following week.

EMPTY ENVELOPES FOR SACCHARIN TABLETS

offered

6/- PER
1000

Subject to being Unsold

Kindly say whether required for 100's or 10's and whether Full Strength 15 gr. 550 or Half Strength 15 gr. required.

TOILET QUOTA is being allocated by our Representatives, and customers should get into touch with the Representatives on their ground, direct.

W. B. CARTWRIGHT LTD.
RAWDON

LEEDS

OPTICAL TUITION

FOR THE

S.M.C., B.O.A., and N.A.O. DIPLOMA Examinations

Particulars:-

C. A. SCURR, F.S.M.O., F.B.O.A., F.N.A.O.,
F.I.O., F.C.O., M.P.S.
50 HIGH STREET, BARNET, LONDON, N.

LATEX BOTTLE TEATS VALVES AND SOOTHERS BLANDINGS LTD., 11 REGENCY ST. CHELTENHAM

Samples and Prices on request. Prompt deliveries.

AMPOULE FILLING

Orders wanted by Manufacturing Chemists in London with facilities for filling up to 5,000 ampoules daily, customers' own solutions, or would undertake entire manufacture.

Please write for quotation, giving full particulars of requirements to 394/448, London Office of this Paper.

WELL-KNOWN MANUFACTURERS REQUIRE ASPIRIN GRANULES AND POWDER IN ANY QUANTITY

OFFERS TO Mr. R. LEWIS
46 ARKWRIGHT ROAD, LONDON, N.W.3

Telephone: HAMPSTEAD 1958

APPOINTMENTS

1/9 per nonpareil line. (12 lines = 1 inch, single column.)

PRINCESS BEATRICE HOSPITAL,
EARLS COURT, LONDON, S.W.5

APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of PHARMACIST, which will fall vacant early in 1942. Applicants must hold one of the qualifications of the Pharmaceutical Society. Salary will be at the rate of £250 per annum rising to £300 by annual increment of £10. The appointed candidate will be required to contribute to the Federated Superannuation Scheme for Hospital Officers. Applications stating age, nationality, qualifications, experience, together with copies of three testimonials should be forwarded to the undersigned immediately.

JOHN R. GRIFFITH,
House Governor.

SHOPFITTERS

MYERS OF OLD ST. THE PHARMACY FITTERS
 ALL PHARMACY FITTINGS. New and Secondhand.
A.R.P. IMMEDIATE REPAIRS & RENEWALS
TO SHOP FRONTS AND FITTINGS
 Write, phone or call
L. MYERS, 133-135 OLD ST., E.C.1. Phone: CLE 6381

LEEDS INDUSTRIAL CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LTD.

PHARMACY DEPARTMENT

Invite applications from Qualified Chemists (male or female) who will not be eligible for military service.

Appointments will in the first instance be for the period of the war, but in the event of vacancies occurring on the permanent staff, priority of consideration will be given to Pharmacists engaged on the Emergency Staff.

In consequence, special rates of pay commensurate with the responsibilities involved will be offered to successful applicants, who may be required to work as Qualified Assistants for a while until vacancies occur at Branches, when they will be required to act as Branch Managers.

Applications stating age, experience, and enclosing references, should be addressed to the Secretary, 10 Albion Street, Leeds, 1, endorsed "Chemist."

SITUATIONS OPEN

7/6 for 40 words or less, 2d. for every additional word.

BATH. Wanted reliable Lady Assistant with good experience for Counter and Dispensing. Apply with full particulars and salary required to E. Williams, Chemist, Wellsway Pharmacy, Bath.

CARDIFF. Congenial Managership offered qualified of mature experience. State salary, age, and when available. 394/444, London Office of this Paper.

CHESTER. Qualified and unqualified Assistants wanted. Good class business. Full particulars, including age, salary, when free, etc., to Cheers & Hopley, Ltd., Northgate Street, Chester.

NORWICH. Qualified male or female Assistant (exempt). Quick, accurate Dispenser; good Saleshand; good knowledge Homoeopathy essential. Busy city business. State age, experience and full particulars, with salary required. Send photo (returnable). Fuller, Chemist, Norwich.

ASSISTANT PHARMACIST required by **MIDDLESEX COUNTY COUNCIL**. Must hold one of qualifications of Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain. Salary £200 p.a. plus cost of living bonus. After one year's satisfactory service consideration given to increment. Whole-time duties under supervision of Medical Superintendent and Chief Pharmacist. Unestablished staff, subject to one month's notice. Application stating age, nationality, qualifications and experience to Medical Superintendent, "L1," Redhill County Hospital, Edgware, Middlesex. Application forms not provided. Copies of three recent testimonials. Closing date December 13.

ASSISTANT required with all-round experience for retail Pharmacy, all departments; also a Dispenser. Apply, stating the usual particulars of experience, age, etc., and salary required, to Geo. B. Daniel, 272 High Road, Wood Green, N.22.

DISPENSER required by high-class business in Midlands, qualification not essential; permanency for suitable man. Apply with full particulars, salary required, etc., CDB/869, London Office of this Paper.

DRUG Counter. Assistant required. Male or female. Able to dispense. Apply in writing to "D," Staff Office, Welwyn Stores (1929), Ltd., Welwyn Garden City, Herts.

EXPERIENCED and reliable unqualified Assistant required, exempt military service. Pleasant country town, easy hours, no extra duty. Salary offered, 90s. Reply, giving full particulars as to age, height, experience and references, to 394/454, London Office of this Paper.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL

ASSISTANT PHARMACIST

Assistant Pharmacist (woman), M.P.S., required for whole-time service in County Institutions in Nottinghamshire.

Salary £160 per annum, rising by £10 annually to £200 per annum. Travelling expenses between Institutions will be defrayed and lunch provided daily. A cost of living bonus is now payable at the rate of 10 per cent.

The appointment will be made on a temporary basis to conform to the County Council's decision in relation to appointments made in war-time.

Applications, with full particulars and copies of recent testimonials, to be sent to me at once.

K. TWEEDALE MEABY,
 Clerk of the County Council.

Shire Hall,
 Nottingham.
 November, 1941.

PERMANENT Situation. Wanted, qualified lady (or gent.) to take charge of branch. Progressives situation to suitable applicant. Also, a newly qualified young lady to train as Branch Manager. Apply, stating wages required, age and experience to the Secretary, Colne and District Co-operative Society Limited, Colne Hall, Colne, Lancs.

QUALIFIED Branch Manager, N. Wales, over 35 or exempt military service. Scope for really good man. Permanency if suitable. Modern house available half-mile from business. Full particulars, with copy references, salary required, and photo to L. Rowland & Co., Ltd., Mitre Buildings, Brook Street, Wrexham, N. Wales.

QUALIFIED Assistant and Unqualified Assistant (male or female) required for Central Pharmacy. No holiday or Sunday duty. State age, experience, salary required, and when free, to Manager, Pharmacy Department, Ipswich Industrial Co-operative Society, Ltd., 38 Carr Street, Ipswich. Endorse envelope "Qualified Assistant" or "Unqualified Assistant."

QUALIFIED Chemist, lady or gent, wanted. Present manager called up; good class family business, no Sunday duty. Full particulars and salary required to Littleworth Pharmacy, Ltd., Weston Road, Stafford.

QUALIFIED Manageress required for Pharmacy Department. Permanency. No Sunday work. Apply personally or by letter giving particulars of experience, age and salary required to Dawson Bros. (London), Ltd., 139-149, City Road, E.C.1.

RIDLEY & SON (CHEMISTS), LTD., Carlisle, have vacancies for Qualified Assistant (female) & Unqualified Assistant (male or female). Write, giving full particulars and salary required to 9 English Street, Carlisle.

WANTED. Qualified male or female for branch. Easy hours, chiefly dispensing; assistant kept; permanency; no Sunday or holiday duty. (Elderly not objected to.) Full particulars, salary, etc., to Daughters (Chemists), Ltd., 351 High Road, Ilford.

WANTED, a trustworthy and reliable Assistant with good experience, principally for the winter, also a Dispenser required, good all-round experience. Both services urgently needed. Apply, giving full particulars, to Anderson & Virgo, 12 The Regate, Worcester.

WANTED, Assistant for Dispensing, N.H.I., etc., Counter. Stock-keeping. Good-class mixed business. T. Roberts (Chemists), Ltd., 1 Belgrave Road, Longton, Stoke-on-Trent.

WHOLESALE

EXperienced Packer required by Wholesale Chemists in City, one with experience of Receiving Goods Department preferred. Write, stating experience and wages required, to 393/432, London Office of this Paper.

DRUGGIST Sundries Buyer. Costing Clerk, Laboratory and Wet Room Counter Hands required by Manufacturing Chemists. Brook, Barker & Co., Ltd., Bradford.

REPRESENTATIVES wanted calling upon the Medical profession to introduce high-class products. CDB/S68, London Office of this Paper.

RICHARD DANIEL & SON, LTD., Derby, have a vacancy in their Tablet Dept. which could be filled by an unqualified man with retail experience only. Please apply for full particulars to: Richard Daniel & Son, Ltd., Manufacturing Chemists, Derby.

THREE good Salesmen calling regularly on Chemists required to agent two advertised pharmaceutical products. No limitation. Excellent commission to right men. Territories vacant London (including West and North West postal districts), some Counties, and South West England. 394 458, London Office of this Paper.

WRIGHT, LAYMAN & UMLEY, LTD., require Process Workers, either qualified or unqualified, experienced in manufacture of pharmaceutical preparations. Apply, Manager, 66 Park Street, London, S.E.1.

ORKSHIRE firm of Speciality Packers require the services of a man exempt from military ties, and capable of taking charge of the manufacture of liquids and ointments. Knowledge of tablets and pill making an advantage. Good and permanent position to a man with the necessary knowledge and experience. Apply giving full details CDB/S67, London Office of this Paper.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

1/6 for 40 words or less, 2d. for every additional word.

MANUFACTURER of well-advertised line selling to Chemists and Stores, wishes to contact Agent or Distributor with sound connexions throughout the British Isles. 394 447, London Office of this Paper.

MANUFACTURERS of merchandise suitable for large Stores, Chemists, are invited to link up with leading distributing organisation covering all the country with Salesmen. Open accounts with 10,000 outlets. 394 451, London Office of this Paper.

REGISTERED Manufacturers are willing to consider taking over small Quotas from other Registered Manufacturers, or to consider other proposals for merging Quotas. Strong sales organisation, with open accounts operating. 394 452, London Office of this Paper.

SITUATIONS WANTED

2/6 for 18 words or less, 1d. for every additional word.

RETAIL (HOME)

DISPENSER, Apothecaries qualification, desires 3 hours' work daily, or less; dispensing only. Miss Roberts, Poplar House, Stanningley, Leeds.

LADY, Hall qualification, capable, requires permanent post. London district preferred. 394 453, London Office of this Paper.

QUALIFIED Pharmacist requires evening or night Dispensing in Glasgow or Edinburgh. 394 446, London Office of this Paper.

WHOLESALE

ENGAGEMENT shortly required by energetic, adaptable man (50): highest references, with long experience retail, factory and control staff, filling, finishing, etc., pharmaceuticals, beverages, toilet. Unqualified. "Production." CDB/S70, London Office of this Paper.

LADY Pharmacist (27), Czechoslovakian qualification, Continental and English experience, seeks post, preferably Hospital or Wholesale. Attended course at College of Pharm. Society. Addi, 16 The Parade, Whitchurch, Cardiff.

MEDICAL Representative. Services shortly available owing to limitation of supplies; 34; exempt. Eleven years' intimate connexion doctors, hospitals, in London, Surrey, Sussex, Kent. Car owner. Present employers offer retaining fee for duration. Only manufacturers of highest repute entertained. CDB/S63, London Office of this Paper.

QUALIFIED Pharmacist (31) desires position as Representative for North Ireland, Eire, or both. Long experience. Good references. 394 455, London Office of this Paper.

REPRESENTATIVE, 45, exempt: 18 years' regular journeys London and Home Counties; working Chemists and stores with toilet goods, drugs and sundries; car driver; offers services for war work or permanency. Highest references. 393 419, London Office of this Paper.

REPRESENTATIVE, 35, exempt; excellent sales. Propaganda record. First-class connexion doctors, stores, retailers. London and Home Counties. Car owner. Offers services duration or permanency. CDB/S64, London Office of this Paper.

MISCELLANEOUS

12/6 for 60 words or less, 1/- each additional 10 words or less.

LIMITED quantity, special clearance offer, worth 12s. 6d. Shop windows cleaned in a jiffy, without wetting your hands. Use "Niagara Rapid Window Cleaner," made in 3-ply rubber rustless steel. Price 5s. 6d., mop 1s. 6d. extra. Money refunded if not satisfied. Anglo-American Products, 23 Mount Pleasant, W.C.1.

PUNCHES and Dies for Tablet Machines made to order. Tablet Machines overhauled and repaired. Single punch or rotary Tablet Machines also Granulators, wanted, any condition. CDB/866, London Office of this Paper.

WANTED

7/6 for 36 words or less, 2d. for every additional word.

OLLS or Fats and Glycerine, also Block Stearine wanted. Box 56, Pool's, Brettenham House, Lancaster Place, W.C.2.

SULPHONATED Lorol—small or large quantities, for use in exported products. Also required for similar purposes: Lycopodium Substitute for Powder. Pure Chemical Products, 145 Gosport Road, Walthamstow. Keystone 4818.

WANTED by England's largest photographic dealers, All Miniature Cameras, extra lenses, and accessories, Rolleiflex, Leica, Contax, Ikontas, etc.; also films for Leica, etc. Will buy quotas. Wallace Heaton, Ltd., 127 New Bond Street, W.1.

WANTED for Spot Cash: Sodium Lauryl Sulphate: also 1 oz. and 2 oz. opal jars and screw-cap bottles. Quantities and price to J. Walker, Ltd., 123 Judd Street, W.C.1.

WANTED, Gardner Sifter and Mixer, £100 or £150. Also Hobart Mixing Machine, £40 or £60, and Lottie Filling Machine. Full particulars, 394/449, London Office of this Paper.

FOR SALE

7/6 for 36 words or less, 2d. for every additional word.

BOTTLES. For Shampoos, Lotions, etc.: 4-oz. squat, square, or white flint glass, e.o. with black bakelite cap, 5s. doz.; cash with order; carriage forward. H. S. Bottle Co., 29 Sherwood Hall, East End Road, London, N.2.

BOTTLES (large type) available for immediate delivery. Several hundred gross 1-oz. and 2-oz. vials. Write, 394/450, London Office of this Paper.

CHERRY Teats, Valves, Cherry Soothers, in "Lateen" 25s., 21s., 30s. gross. Post paid. Cash with order. Minimum order £2. Edward Ferguson, "White Posts," Arrow Hill, Woking, Surrey.

CHINESE MENTHOL CRYSTALS, ex Wharf London, duty paid. Inquiries invited to 393/422, London Office of this Paper.

JARS, 1½-oz., Clear, 20s. grs. at least 5 gross. 3-oz. Amber, White Screw tops, 52s. 6d. gross; 1-oz., White, Opal Black tops, 8s. gross; 2-oz., 95s. gross. 2-oz. Black Opal Black tops, 95s. gross; 2-drachm vials with corks, 10s. 9d. gross; ½-oz., 11s. 3d. gross; also 800 gross Corks for 3, 4, 6 oz. Medicines. Camden Traders, 2/3 Gt. Pulteney Street, London, W.1.

MAGNIFICENT Chiropody Equipment, including operating chairs, plinths, porcelain-top trolley tables, drug cabinets, sterilisers, infra-red lamps, etc. Everything in perfect condition. Seen 48 miles London. 394/455, London Office of this Paper.

PORTUGUESE WHITE SQUILLS chopped, ex Wharf U.K., duty paid. Inquiries invited to 393/421, London Office of this Paper.

SOFT Soap, amber, odourless, made with best vegetable oils, 50s. cwt., 26s. half; includes iron drums. Cash with order, immediate delivery, carriage forward. Ambrose, 7 Denmark Road, Reading, Berks.

SOFT Stearic Acid. Barrel of approximate 3½ cwt. cwt. for sale at 1s. 9d. per lb. Cash against invoice. Sample available. 394/457, London Office of this Paper.

ARE YOU UNEMPLOYED AS A DIRECT RESULT OF THE WAR? IF SO, READ THIS

In order to assist employees who have lost their employment, either through enemy action or through businesses being closed down in defence areas, a scheme of free advertisements in the "Situations Wanted" column of this Supplement will be available until further notice.

Any such employee of a retail pharmacist, whether qualified or not, or any employee of works producing or distributing products in connexion with the drug and associated industries is invited to make full use of this facility, without charge.

Advertisements should be accompanied by particulars of last employment and cause of its termination, and should be addressed to The Publisher, The Chemist and Druggist, The Pitman Press, Bath, to arrive not later than WEDNESDAY morning of week of issue.

WAR-TIME UNEMPLOYMENT SITUATIONS WANTED

The advertisements in this section are inserted free and are from advertisers who have lost their employment as a direct result of the war. Prospective employers are requested to give them special consideration.

Advertisers in this Section should advise us immediately of employment has been secured.

RETAIL

DISPENSER Book-keeper, Lady, "Hall," requires post with Drs., Hospital or Chemist, easy reach London. CDB/862, London Office of this Paper.

UNQUALIFIED Assistant of many years' experience with multiple shops requires position. In own business last nine years; over military age; Counter, Dispensing, Display and Photo. Apply CDB/865, London Office of this Paper.

WHOLESALE

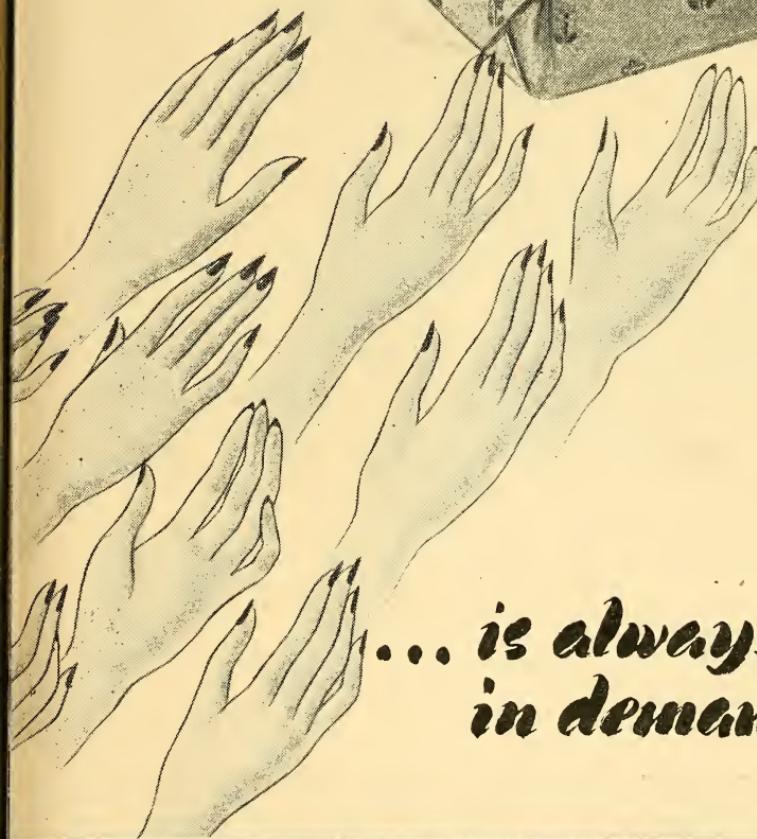
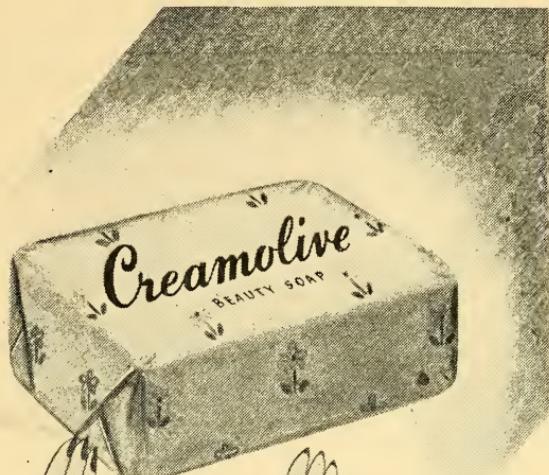
REPRESENTATIVE leading Perfumery House, over military age, disengaged through Limitation of Supplies Act, seeks position. Extensive personal connexion; 18 years' experience including Drugs and Toilet. Own car. CDB/849, London Office of this Paper.

PHARMACIST, 41, late Home Counties' Representative, well-known Drug House, invalided from army, wishes to contact reputable firm. First-class sales record and highest references. Earning capacity not less than £500 per annum. CDB/843, London Office of this Paper.

QUALIFIED Czechoslovakian Pharmaceutical Chemist, shortly finishing course of instruction in British Pharmacy, 10 years' continental experience in pharmacy and cosmetics, some retail West End experience, seeks position in wholesale. CDB/854, London Office of this Paper.

REPRESENTATIVE, over military age, 20 years' experience with past house in the West of England, Midlands, also London, carrying high-class Perfumery and Toilet Goods, now disengaged owing to limitation of supplies. Extensive personal connexion. Own car. CDB/812, London Office of this Paper.

Quality...



... is always
in demand

CUSSONS SONS & CO. LTD., KERSAL VALE • MANCHESTER

PILLS & TABLETS

PACKED GOODS



Although we are working at full capacity, the problems of war-time manufacture are many, and the forbearance of our Customers is asked in meeting all requirements in present circumstances.

In order to help and ensure continuity of Supplies, every effort is being made to execute orders as quickly as possible, and to organize a fair distribution of stocks where rationing is necessary.



COX of BRIGHTON

ARTHUR H. COX & CO. LTD. • MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS SINCE 1839